



Schools open today

By ANDY COURT
and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Schools throughout the country - save those in the Arab sector - will open on schedule today, following five hours of negotiations yesterday between representatives of the two teachers unions and Finance Ministry officials.

The teachers said that sufficient progress was made not to call for a strike today. Negotiations will continue in smaller committees over the next few days.

The Arab school system, meanwhile, is on strike today in protest at an extreme shortage of classroom space and at other grave problems. The Arab schools are expected to open tomorrow. (See page 4)

Some 1.4 million students, from pre-kindergarten through university, are registered this year - 20,000 more than last year.

The university year does not begin until mid-October, but for elementary and secondary students, this week marks a change of season as profound as the first winter rain.

In stores throughout the country yesterday, parents were buying equipment at the last minute, while the youngsters savoured the last of their summer leisure.

At a press conference at Beit Agron in Jerusalem, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon said that a computerized, electronic communications centre in his ministry would be in place for the first time in order to deal with last-minute difficulties that arise throughout the country.

Outside the press conference, a dozen Mapam youths demonstrated in favour of sweeping reforms "to make the educational system more democratic and relevant to the students' needs." To illustrate their point, one of the Mapam youths sat in a large cardboard cage, symbolizing school, while the music of Pink Floyd reverberated: "We don't need no education. We don't need no thought control."

No follower of Pink Floyd, Navon spoke yesterday about the progress being made in the school system this year.

Beginning today, a new law goes into effect which provides that the government pay 75 per cent of tuition fees for discharged soldiers completing their secondary education, Navon said.

With \$2 m. in funds from the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Workers of the Israel Aircraft Industries block the roads near the plant at Lod yesterday.



Israel Aircraft Industries workers demonstrate in front of the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv yesterday, with one of their signs saying that "Peres equals Vanunu". (Hanoach Guttmann)

Shomron: Way now clear for 75 more F-16s

Post Defence Reporter
TEL AVIV. - The cabinet's decision to cancel the Lavi has cleared the way for Israel to buy 75 more F-16s and to implement its plans for improving its fleet of Phantoms and helicopters. The IAF will also have the resources to acquire better anti-aircraft, naval and other warfare systems, Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron said yesterday.

"These measures will prevent very many casualties - wherever battles are held," Shomron told defence reporters.

IDF planners say the cabinet's decision will not, in fact, lead to a drop in the number of workers required in defence-related industries.

Had the cabinet decided in favour of the Lavi, the army would have to forgo these other key items. By 1994 it would have received the first squadron of twin-seater Lavis still lacking the avionics uniquely planned for them. Now, however, the IDF expects the following - and more:

- 75 F-16s, in addition to the 150 ordered so far;
- Upgrade its Phantom jets, according to the IAF-developed Phantom 2,000 programme. (Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night the scope of this project could now be increased.);

(Continued on back page)

IAI men resume Lavi demos today

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - Israel Aircraft Industries workers will today resume their protests in an attempt to force the government to reverse its decision to cancel the Lavi project; but they declined to give details.

Speaking to reporters after having blocked major highways and approaches to Ben-Gurion airport forcing delays in departures, staff committee secretary Ya'acov Shefi said he thought that the workers had managed to "shock the nation" and promised more "surprises" for today.

It was not clear what those "surprises" were. Oded Resissman, who identified himself as the staff committee's "Operations Officer" told The Jerusalem Post he had prepared envelopes detailing each team's task but these will be handed out and opened only at 6 a.m. The secrecy has been ordered to foil any police attempts to prevent their actions, the workers said.

Meanwhile the employees, enraged by reports that dismissals were imminent locked up Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. Kessar, who supported the Lavi project went to the workers headquarters but shouting staff committee members attacked him, refused to let him leave for over an hour until others escorted him to his car. He reportedly left via the airport runways.

The incident was in flagrant contradiction of the workers' claims that their struggle would be non-violent.

It also went against Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's advice at a meeting which followed the morning's disturbances. Shamir argued that most of the public supports them and believes that closing the project will harm IAI and the state. He urged restraint.

However, restraints evidently lessened when the head of the Lavi project Ovedia Harari said he had been ordered to dismiss 3,000 workers by today. Some 1,000 of them (Continued on Page 9)

Rabin blasts Likud for politicking

By MENACHEM SHALEV
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other Labour ministers lashed back yesterday at the Likud onslaught against Sunday's cabinet decision to terminate the Lavi. Well-placed sources in both parties estimated that the Likud campaign for a repeat vote by the cabinet on the matter was doomed to failure.

In one of his most forceful public appearances on the Lavi controversy to date, Rabin said on television last night that he could not comprehend how the Likud ministers had allowed themselves to vote for the Lavi.

The defence minister, who said he was speaking "in the name of the soldiers and their families", said that these were the same ministers who had voted against the withdrawal from Lebanon and against the government's July 1985 economic emergency reform program.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who said yesterday that the proposals for a revision in the cabinet decision were a "vain hope", will doubtless demand that any demand for a revote be referred to the Inner Cabinet. If that happens, Labour and Likud are expected to be at loggerheads over the correct "legal interpretation" of the coalition agreement, with Labour contending that Peres has the right to refer "every issue" to the Inner Cabinet and the Likud contending that this prerogative does not apply to issues which have already been debated in the full cabinet.

Rabin said last night he regretted that the possibility of a revote had even been raised, since this only served to "add fuel to the flames." The government has decided and we must now implement the decision.

Despite reported pressures from the Likud, the three non-Labour ministers who voted against the Lavi - Moshe Nissim, Yitzhak Peretz and Ze'evulun Hammer - are not expected to change their minds.

Any attempt to impose party discipline on Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, the only Likud minister to vote against the Lavi, would most likely result in his resignation. Likud sources said last night.

Even if Nissim were removed or resigns, this would not affect the outcome in an Inner Cabinet vote, since instead of the current 6-4 balance there would be a 5-5 tie, which would also mean that any proposal to cancel the Lavi decision would go down to defeat.

Labour sources said that the party would under no circumstances agree to a revote in the cabinet and that if Shamir refused to refer the matter to the Inner Cabinet, the government would fall.

Transportation Minister Haim Coria said last night that if Rabin had paid more attention during the past three years to the overall managerial irresponsibility in the IAI and the Beit Shemesh Engines factory, we wouldn't have had to terminate the Lavi.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal (Labour) told The Jerusalem Post that it had been "convenient" for the Likud to have Labour "do the dirty work."

Interestingly, this same sentiment was to be heard - in private conversation - from sources close to Prime Minister Shamir.

"Just like in Lebanon and in the economic program", Shahal said, "they maintained their populist attitudes, which, of course, didn't prevent them from later presenting the decisions which they had opposed as their achievements."

Aides to Shamir said last night that the prime minister would ask for a repeat vote on the Lavi only if the "fierce public reaction" to Sunday's cabinet decision brought about a change of heart within Labour. "If it doesn't come from Labour, then the demand for a revote doesn't stand a chance," they said.

Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens, who on Sunday told the cabinet that he intended resigning in the wake of the Lavi decision, decided yesterday to withhold his letter of resignation until the move for a revote was clarified. Arens was under intense pressure yesterday from Likud ministers and MK's, as well as from employees of the Israel Aircraft Industries, not to resign.

He told a delegation of Herut MK's that "as long as there is room for hope for a revision I won't desert the battle."

Huge Tyre rally backs Amal

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA. - Nearly 400,000 Shi'ites jammed the streets of Tyre yesterday in a massive show of popular support for the Amal Shi'ite organization, sources in South Lebanon confirmed. They said it was the biggest Amal demonstration in Lebanon's history.

Amal national leader, Nehbi Ber-

ri, making his first appearance in the south for six years, was given a rapturous reception, according to the sources.

Berri indirectly criticized the radical Iranian-backed Hizbullah, which has been trying to make inroads into the south, and condemned their religious mouthpieces in the region, the sources said.

Iranian embassy officials, who had

attended the event, reportedly left at this stage, apparently in protest over Berri's comments.

The gathering of the Shi'ites was to commemorate the disappearance of Amal founder Imam Musa Sadr, who vanished during an official visit to Libya in 1978.

Instead of Iranian flags, which had been in evidence in the past few years, the streets of Tyre were decked with Lebanese national flags and Amal's own standards.

Boats, similarly decked out, patrolled the port entrance, while hundreds of armed Amal militiamen controlled the streets, the sources said.

Berri was reportedly accompanied to the rally by Sunni leaders from Sidon, Shi'ite clerics and notables and regional Amal leaders, including former South Lebanon Amal strongman Daoud Daoud, apparently now back in favour with the national leadership.

The sources reported that Berri referred to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini as the respected spiritual chief of the Shi'ites.

Iranians hit Kuwaiti ship

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). - An Iranian speedboat raked a Kuwaiti flag freighter with machine gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades in the southern Persian Gulf yesterday and an Iranian vessel was damaged in an Iraqi air raid near Iran's Larak Island oil terminal, Gulf-based marine salvage executives have reported.

The 113,788 ton Iranian tanker Shoush, was hit about midnight Sunday and its engine room set on fire, said the sources.

The Shoush was the first ship confirmed to have been hit since Iraq resumed air raids on Iranian targets in the Gulf Saturday after a six-week lull. Baghdad has claimed five ships have been hit off the Iranian coast.

Monday's attack on the 24,349-ton Kuwaiti container ship Jebel Ali 12 kilometres off the emirate of Umm al-Quwain, near the strait, was Iran's first reported retaliatory strike on neutral shipping since Iraq resumed its raids.

Ministries don't know what's next

By AVI TEMKIN

The day after the cabinet decision to stop the Lavi, key government ministries found themselves without any plans on what to do next.

For the crucial months when the decision to terminate the jet-fighter project hung in the balance, no government ministry - including those opposing the Lavi - saw fit to start seriously thinking about the unthinkable. Yesterday, with thousands of angry workers from Israel Aircraft Industries demonstrating on the streets, no-one in government could offer them guidance about their futures - simply because no-one knew.

Politicians and IAI managers were busy citing and denying projections of dismissals. But apparently none of them knew for sure whether he was quoting a true updated figure, or just relying on his personal views, or on some piece of information he had heard from a colleague.

The IAI said yesterday there would be 3,000 workers dismissed at once, and a further 3,000 in a few weeks time. The Defence Ministry denied it. The Labour Minister, Moshe Katsav, spoke of 2,000, while other ministers said 4000.

The only organization with a detailed idea of what will now need to be done, and what the results of scrapping the Lavi will be, was the army.

Some time ago the then-head of planning, now Air Force commander, Aluf Avihu Bin Nun, prepared an exhaustively documented study on the implications of halting the Lavi project.

But apart from Bin Nun and the army planners, no-

one yesterday appeared to have reliable facts and figures available.

A spokesman for the Defence Ministry said the decision not to make any plans before the cabinet vote had been "deliberate. Someone at the ministry thought that if plans were made on the way to fold up the Lavi before the cabinet vote, they would have been leaked, and probably misinterpreted". But the spokesman could not say who had actually taken the decision.

The upshot of this sensitivity, at any rate, was that yesterday the Defence Ministry was struggling yesterday with the daunting challenge of folding up the Lavi, and only now setting up task-forces for this purpose.

At the Treasury the situation was no better. Treasury officials apparently had been so preoccupied calculating and propagating the dimensions of the economic disaster that would ensue from a decision to go ahead with the Lavi, that they had little time left to devise methods of terminating the project in the most effective and painless way possible.

"That is the Defence Ministry's job", a senior Treasury official said. He added that as long as the Defence Ministry and the army remained within budgetary limits the Treasury was satisfied.

The Labour Ministry found itself in a similar predicament. The minister, Moshe Katsav, had been warning sternly of the impending employment problem should the cabinet decide to halt the Lavi. But it was only yesterday that the minister decided to take, his own warning seriously. He proudly announced, a day after (Continued on back page)

On the second day of the trial:

Vanunu battles with his guards over wearing helmet

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mordechai Vanunu's second day in court started and ended in commotion yesterday as police guards scuffled with the former Dimona nuclear technician and activated sirens to drown out his howls of protest at a helmet he was forced to wear to hide his face from inquisitive onlookers.

Vanunu is expected to testify today about the confessions he made to his interrogators and how he was brought to Israel.

Two witnesses testified at the trial yesterday, one of them a Shin Bet executive. Another witness for the prosecution is expected to appear today, in Vanunu's presence, thus winding up the case for the prosecution.

This stage of the trial has been combined with the "mini-trial," aimed at determining the admissibility of Vanunu's confessions.

In a separate proceeding scheduled for today, a Jerusalem District Court judge will hear "prisoner's petitions" submitted by Vanunu which deal with the way he has been transported to and from the court and with the granting of visiting rights for his girlfriend Judy Zimet and for an Anglican clergyman - so far denied.

Following Vanunu's successful removal of the motorcycle-style helmet on Sunday, the police fitted the headgear with additional leather straps. When he was brought to the

court-house yesterday morning, Vanunu attempted to remove the helmet and Feldman reported that some blows were exchanged between the prisoner and his guards. Feldman said that the helmet was "unnecessary, insulting and degrading."

"It seems like a space movie with this siren going off as he goes out of the building in a motorcycle helmet," Feldman told reporters.

Feldman added that Vanunu had "black and blue marks" on his hands in the area of his handcuffs,

but that he did not require medical attention.

Although he refused to elaborate on yesterday's hearing, Feldman did say that the past two days had centred on Vanunu's confessions and the "circumstances under which he was brought here."

Following Vanunu's testimony, which is expected to continue tomorrow, both sides will submit their concluding arguments for this stage of the trial. The judges will then decide on the admissibility of the confessions, and on whether the

court has jurisdiction in the case.

"I hope we win the mini-trial and then we won't have to bring any more witnesses," Feldman said yesterday.

The prosecution may agree that some of the defence witnesses be allowed to testify in open court.

A new Vanunu sibling appeared on the scene yesterday. Eighteen-year-old David, due to enlist in the army in four months, joined his brother Asher in the unrealized hope that they would be allowed to see their brother during a court recess. David shied away from reporters and left the "family spokesman" ship to his brother.

Asher managed to cause a mild commotion outside the courtroom during yesterday's proceedings when a soft drink can he was about to drink from opened with a louder-than-usual noise, bringing Uzi-sub-machine-gun-toting guards streaming through the court's corridors.

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Blast traps 53 miners in shaft on first work day after strike

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). — The number of miners missing and feared dead after an explosion in the St. Helena gold mine fell to 64 later yesterday when 28 men succeeded in reaching the surface by their own means, a spokesman for the mine's owners said.

At least 92 men had been feared dead after the explosion early yesterday which rocked number 10 pit at the mine, some 300km. south-west of here.

The 64 men still missing are believed to be located between a shaft lift, which was some 900 metres underground at the time of the explosion, and a lower pumping station.

The pit is 1,367 metres deep. A spokesman for the General Mining Union Corporation (Gencor), which owns the mine, said sabotage was not suspected.

Gary Maude said the shouts of miners down the 1,367-metre shaft could be heard as rescue operations began at the mine, southwest of Johannesburg.

The blast occurred as a lift carried miners down a shaft of the mine at Welkom, a Gencor statement said.

The cause of the blast was not known. An early statement said 345 of the 434 workers underground at the time had been accounted for, leaving 89 missing, but it was later learned that 22 of those believed missing had not in fact been in the lift and others had also not gone down.

"The shaft is so severely damaged that it is not known at this stage whether the lift is still attached to the winding rope," the statement added.

Tens of thousands of black miners returned to work yesterday after South Africa's biggest and most costly wage stoppage involving about a quarter of a million workers in the country's all-important gold and coal mines.

The St. Helena mine was affected by the strike but Gencor said production had continued.

The strike death toll climbed to 11 yesterday when a miner who was stabbed on Saturday at Kinross, east

of Johannesburg, died and the body of another worker was found near the same mine.

Several hundred workers were injured during the strike, with most casualties occurring during clashes between strikers and mine security personnel.

More than 800 miners, almost all of them black, died in mining accidents in South Africa last year and danger pay was one of the issues in the strike.

The worst mine disaster so far this year was an explosion at a colliery in Ermelo, south east of Johannesburg, which killed 34 miners.

Mining companies yesterday reported a good turnout by workers, whose union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), won some improved benefits but failed in its key demand for more pay.

The NUM, South Africa's biggest black trade union, surprised white employers by mobilizing huge numbers when previous stoppages had crumbled within days.



Owner Peter McKenzie grooms South African-born stallion Destroyer in Wellington, New Zealand yesterday. The horse is at the centre of an importation controversy. Prime Minister David Lange said New Zealand will review a ruling by the customs that the stallion must be shipped out because of its South African breeding. (Reuter telephoto)

83 feared dead as airliner crashes in sea off Thailand

BANGKOK (AFP). — A Thai Airways Boeing-737 crashed into the sea near Phuket holiday resort in southern Thailand yesterday and Thai radio said it was feared all 83 people aboard had perished.

Seventeen bodies were found after the aircraft crashed into the Andaman Sea, about 13km. from Phuket airport, a government-run television station said.

The airliner crashed after avoiding a collision with another aircraft, Thai Airways said in a statement quoting a preliminary report by the Phuket control tower. Phuket is about 870km. south of here.

Officials said 21 marine police boats along with helicopters and fishing trawlers were searching for survivors.

Thai Radio said there were 74

passengers and nine crewmen aboard the plane. The passengers comprised 37 Thais and 37 foreigners — mostly ethnic Chinese whose nationality could not immediately be determined, plus three French, three Japanese, two Americans and one Italian.

Phuket control tower said the accident occurred after the Thai Airways aircraft avoided a collision with a chartered Boeing-737 of Dragonair about to land at its destination from Hongkong.

Senior executives of Thai Airways have already left to investigate the cause of the accident.

The ill-fated Thai Boeing 737 was preparing for a stopover in Phuket on its way to Bangkok from the southern city of Hatyai, near the Malaysian border.

Indian opposition walkout over hushed defence deal

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Indian opposition members walked out of parliament here yesterday, accusing Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government of hushing up a multi-million dollar commission allegedly paid on a West German submarine deal.

They trooped out of the Rajya Sabha, or upper house, alleging that the government was hiding facts behind the \$345 million deal, signed in 1981, in which more than \$23m. were reportedly paid to an Indian agent.

Former defence minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh ordered a departmental probe on April 9 into the purchase of India's first "submarine to submarine killer" from the Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft shipyard in Kiel, West Germany.

The government has banned the use of agents in overseas contracts and is supposed to deal directly with foreign manufacturers following reports that Indian politicians were among the beneficiaries of massive commissions.

Yesterday's walkout followed the publication, in a Hindi newspaper, Sunday of documents pertaining to the contract which led to a political furor across the country and to Singh's forced resignation from the cabinet in April.

The documents included a letter from Indian Defence Secretary S.K. Bhatnagar demanding the West German firm to provide details of any commissions and secret payments made to Indian agents and the company's reply.

Hunger demo in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Demonstrators chanting, "we are hungry," extended their protests against Lebanon's grave economic crisis from West Beirut to the capital's Christian, east sector, as well as to north and south Lebanon.

In another incident, police said eight gunmen in two BMW sedans kidnapped the three employees of the Middle East Airlines from a company mini-bus in south Beirut's Shi'ite suburb of Haret Hreik at 7:30 a.m. But the trio, Capt. Hanna Hawa, MEA physician Farid Zouni and Kamal Akkad, were released several hours later.

Some 400 Christian demonstrators marched through the streets of East Beirut to protest soaring prices and the virtual collapse of the value of the Lebanese pound.

Similar demonstrations were also staged over the weekend in Tripoli,

Lebanon's second largest city, in south Lebanon's port city of Sidon and other towns throughout the country. The protests, which started Thursday, followed the rapid fall of the Lebanese pound.

IN BRIEF

West German woman jailed for spying

DUESSELDORF (AFP). — Margaret Hoeke, 58, ex-secretary to the West German President, was sentenced here yesterday to eight years in jail for spying for the Soviet Union.

She was found guilty of high treason, corruption and violation of secrecy, by a court in this central German city.

She confessed to having supplied the KGB with secret documents for nearly 15 years for nearly 15 years after falling in love with a Soviet officer. She had supplied Moscow with Nato secrets, documents on the West German secret services and civil defence plans for Bonn.

Gunman shoots 5 dead, then kills self

BOSTON, Mass. (AFP). — A Vietnamese refugee firing an automatic weapon killed four relatives and one other woman, injured two other relatives, then took his own life in the Dorchester neighbourhood yesterday. The identity of the gunman, 23, was not revealed. But he seemed to have been involved in a dispute over money with relatives, according to a Vietnamese interpreter who was rushed to the scene.

The gunman killed his uncle, his aunt, two female cousins and a young woman who was visiting the family.

Government alliance wins Mauritius election

PORT LOUIS (AFP). — The governing alliance coalition in Mauritius won the general election on Sunday with a clear majority, getting 38 of the 70 seats for the grouping of opposition parties.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth was re-elected, as was opposition head Prem Nabb Singh. But a notable casualty was Paul Berenger, controversial leader of the Mauritian militant movement, the main party in the opposition grouping.

Rust's parents in Moscow for trial

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The parents of Mathias Rust, the teenage West German pilot who landed next to Red Square in May, have arrived in Moscow to attend their son's trial, well-informed West German sources said yesterday.

The sources said Monika and Karl Heinz Rust, accompanied by Mathias' younger brother Ingo, arrived from Hamburg Sunday night via Helsinki — the city from which their 19-year-old son began his unauthorized flight over Soviet territory on May 28.

Rust, whose trial opens at the Soviet Supreme Court tomorrow, faces up to 10 years in prison if convicted of violating international flight rules. He is also charged with illegal entry into the Soviet Union and malicious hooliganism.

Hawke rebuffed on privatization

SYDNEY (Reuter). — Prime Minister Bob Hawke, reelected for a third term last month, has received another rebuff from his Labour Party for his proposed privatization policy.

Both moderate and extreme factions of the party's South Australian branch voted unanimously Sunday night to oppose Hawke's plans to sell major state corporations, like Qantas, Australia Telecom and the Commonwealth Bank.

The Victorian branch passed a similar resolution a week ago. The powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions had slammed the privatization program earlier.

Libyan warplanes hit Chadian positions

NDAJEMA (AFP). — Libyan warplanes bombed northern Chad localities as a follow-up to their victory in regaining Aouzou village, the Chadian military command said here yesterday.

Informed sources in the Chadian capital said Chadian positions had come under heavy artillery fire during the day.

In Paris, acting French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said his country would give military support to Chad if Libya advanced south of the disputed Aouzou Strip.

Libya yesterday promised to halt bombing raids on Chad as of last night, to mark the anniversary of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's 1969 revolution, Tripoli Radio said.

Soviet warships to track Nato exercise

OSLO (Reuter). — Six Soviet ships took up positions in the North Atlantic Nato launched its biggest naval exercise of the year, Norwegian defence officials said.

The ships, laden with electronic surveillance equipment, were spotted in international waters off the Shetland and Faroe Islands, the northern tip of Denmark, in the North Sea off Norway, in the German Bight and in the Channel, they said.

The massive 19-day Nato exercise involves some 150 ships and 250 planes from 10 Nato nations and is designed to test the alliance's ability to keep vital sea lanes open between the U.S. and Europe in times of crisis or conflict.

Last of septuplets ends 16-day fight

LIVERPOOL (Reuter). — The last of Britain's first septuplets died yesterday after a 16-day fight for survival.

Doctors said the 680-gram baby boy died at the maternity hospital here where he had been kept alive on a ventilator.

Born more than 15 weeks prematurely, the septuplets, three boys and four girls, together weighed 4.1 kg., or the weight of a normal new-born baby. The mother, Susan Halton, 27, had taken fertility drugs after trying for a baby for seven years.

Two expelled by Thais not Soviet spies, envoy says

BANGKOK (AP). — The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Thailand yesterday called "a fairy tale" allegations that a Briton and a West German expelled from Thailand for espionage had been working for Moscow.

Envoy Valentine Kassatkin, who spoke a day after authorities deported Briton Geoffrey John Higginson, 33, and West German Tomas Benes, 37, called such charges "baseless."

Col. Chinda Wongchinda, deputy commander of the police special branch, said Sunday that Higginson was arrested August 20 at his Bangkok home, where authorities found classified information on Thailand's ties with countries including the U.S. and China.

Benes was arrested five days later in Bangkok but there were no reports of any connection with Higginson. No details were available on specific charges against Benes.

Copter shot down, 2 killed in bungled Rio jail break

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuter). — A hijacked helicopter was shot down and crashed during a spectacular jailbreak attempt at a Rio prison, killing the pilot and an escapee, officials said yesterday.

Another prisoner, Paulo Roberto Moura Lima, a well-known drug dealer nicknamed "half-a-kilo" was shot by prison guards and military police as he was boarding the helicopter atop the prison roof and he fell to the ground. He died yesterday.

Police said the helicopter was hijacked during a tourist flight in an unsuccessful replay of a dramatic jailbreak in 1986 when another of Brazil's notorious drug dealers, Jose Carlos dos Reis Encina, escaped from an island prison here.

Encina, recaptured, was waiting yesterday to be lifted away as the helicopter hovered over Milton Dias Moreira Prison in the city centre, but the pilot lost control during the

shoot-out with armed police and guards in winds which reached 100 kilometres per hour.

The helicopter crashed against the side of the prison cafeteria and exploded as it hit the ground in the prison yard, killing the pilot and an unidentified prisoner.

Less than two hours earlier, 27 prisoners escaped on foot from a prison in another part of the city in an operation police said was planned to divert attention from the spectacular attempt to free Encina.

Police said none of the 27 prisoners had been recaptured.

Encina, 30, is serving a 30-year sentence for drug trafficking, armed assault and car theft. He is famous for his many escapes, sometimes dressed as a priest or a prison guard.

A prison official told Reuters it took police six hours to control the situation outside the prison which was besieged by wives and relatives of prisoners who feared a bloody uprising.

Manila suspects foreign hand in coup attempt

MANILA. — Pro-government members of the Philippine Congress yesterday said they will look into possibility that Friday's bloody attempt to topple President Corason Aquino was backed by foreign forces, including U.S. officials or right-wingers.

It was not immediately clear why both houses of the month-old Congress called for such an investigation.

Aquino has not publicly suggested that there could have been a foreign hand in Friday's takeover bid by junior military officers which was

crushed after 30 hours of heavy fighting in Manila.

Jose Yap, chairman of the House Committee on National Defence, told reporters his panel will look into the possible involvement of "outside forces" including "rightist U.S. government officials."

Senate Defence Panel chairman Raul Manglapus said in a privilege speech, "we have been visited by political philosophers from the U.S. who are known advocates of extreme right-wing response to the Communist threat."

He said Filipino soldiers might have been influenced by such visitors, but he did not know of any actual involvement by such persons in the attempted coup.

Senator Jose Lina said in a television interview that such a probe was needed "so we can take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition, or to stop this kind of interference, if indeed there has been interference... They (the rebels) were too bold, and usually there is the element of foreign interference in an adventure such as this."

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Stigma of epilepsy casts shadow on conference

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — The stigma of epilepsy is so strong that rabbis, cabinet ministers and other dignitaries have found excuses not to attend an international conference on epilepsy to be held at the Jerusalem Hilton next week — September 6 through 13 — according to conference organizers.

Prof. Pinchas Lerman, head of the EEG Centre and Epilepsy Clinic at Beilinson Hospital, told reporters here yesterday that medieval ideas about epilepsy patients being possessed by demons were not quite as dead as we would like to believe.

Epilepsy was grounds for divorce in rabbinical courts, he noted, and he had seen more than one epileptic's spouse seize upon this excuse to get out of a marriage no longer found desirable.

Epileptics who had an attack on the job, or whose epilepsy was somehow discovered by their employer, were sometimes fired, he said.

In fact, he explained, most epileptics could live perfectly normal lives as long as they took their pills. "I can't see without glasses, but with them I can function perfectly normally; pills for epileptic are like glasses for me," Lerman declared.

Some epileptics (perhaps a quarter of the 30,000 Israelis with epilepsy) had additional problems such as mental illness, retardation or brain damage. These were the epileptics the public saw — since the "normal" epileptic works hard to hide his epilepsy. This was the reason why the disease had such a bad public image, he said.

At next week's conference, which will be attended by about a thousand visitors from abroad in addition to Israeli neurologists, psychologists and social workers, topics will include employment, medical treatment and even a session on how the world's religious view epilepsy. The Jewish view will be presented by Dr. Shmuel Kotler of Hadassah Hospital, since no rabbi could be found to present it.

Asked if Health Minister Shoshana Arbelli-Almosino, who usually opens international medical conferences, would attend, Professor Lerman said her absence from the opening ceremony was due to a previous commitment, not to fear of confronting the subject of epilepsy. He declined to identify any of the other ministers who were approached and had found excuses to stay away.

High blood pressure

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — Every fifth person over the age of 30 in the Negev is suffering from high blood pressure according to a survey conducted by the Soroka Hospital high blood pressure unit.

The unit's director, Dr. Esther Patran, said that the survey had turned up over 6,000 persons who were suffering from high blood pressure, over the past four years. She said that many of them were not aware of the fact that they were suffering from high blood pressure, and added that many persons who were the victims of stroke had been suffering from high blood pressure without knowing it.



The Metropolitan Panteleimon from Salonica — the second-ranking clergyman of the Greek Orthodox Church in Greece — meets with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. Panteleimon came to Israel with a large group of pilgrims. (P. Tikiner/Media)

Local group shrinks to handful of members

What has happened to Mensa?

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Mensa, the "world-wide society for intelligent people" (to quote its brochure), used to have a thriving membership in Israel.

From the late 1970s until the early 1980s, Israeli Mensa had its own governing body, and members met all over the country, chatting intelligently in homes and cafes, and forming special groups to pursue their common interests in everything from cooking to chess.

Ed Vincent doesn't know exactly what has gone wrong in the last three or four years, but Mensa's Israeli complement has dwindled to an alarming six.

As executive director of Mensa International, Vincent is determined to restore Israeli Mensa to its former glory, and he'll be flying out to Tel Aviv later this year to do a little recruiting.

Founded in Oxford in 1946 by a barrister and a psychologist with visions of an "alliance of superior minds" making a significant contribution to world problem-solving, Mensa today has 80,000 members in 75 countries.

The superior minds, as Vincent readily admits, have yet to make much impact on such ticklish issues as world peace, but a most unusual collection of people, from all sorts of backgrounds, has got together under the Mensa banner, and had a lot of fun.

Mensa has no affiliation with any

political or religious creed, and holds no collective opinion whatsoever. It is a society of individuals, with just one qualification for membership: applicants must score in the top two per cent on a standard intelligence quotient (IQ) test.

The Mensa IQ tests are purportedly language and culture free, so that an applicant's background should in no way prejudice his chances of scoring highly.

Vincent rejects the charge that the IQ qualification makes Mensa an elitist society, where membership is little more than a status symbol. He does concede, however, that some members — mainly in Third World countries — have been known to put their Mensa membership down on job applications.

"I don't think it's elitist to have a high IQ," he says, "and anyway, what value is a high IQ in society? IQ does not equal intelligence. It is merely a measure of potential, saying nothing about realization."

Mensa's membership includes science fiction writer Isaac Asimov, British inventor Sir Clive Sinclair, the head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and quite a number of other figures of renown. It also includes housewives, train-drivers, secretaries and magicians, from teenagers to octogenarians.

No one under 12 is admitted, because no one under 12 is allowed to take the test. "Psychologists believe that at that age it is unhealthy to tell a child that he is remarkably bright or

for that matter, remarkably stupid," notes Vincent.

The society publishes a range of magazines and journals for members, maintains an international travel network providing holidaying Mensa folk with addresses of fellow members overseas, and charges an annual membership fee.

Members who cannot afford the fees do not have to pay them, Vincent adds, stressing that Mensa is a non-profit organization.

Executive director for only a year, Vincent is seeking to boost membership in countries as diverse as Nigeria, Japan and Korea, as well as Israel. "There are three paid up members in Peru and two in Chile — one of whom describes himself as the president of Chilean Mensa. It must be quite lonely for them out there, and I'd like to see if I can find some more members," says Vincent.

According to University of London Prof. Hans Eysenck, "Jews score proportionately higher in IQ testing than any other people." Vincent isn't totally convinced of this contention, but he does believe Mensa Israel has a future, and that's why he'll be in Tel Aviv shortly, supervising membership tests.

In the meantime, he can be reached at Mensa International, 50-52 Great Eastern Street, London EC2. There is a fee for the supervised test, so if you want to know whether you stand a chance of passing, write for Mensa's mini-test, which contains 10 questions to answer at home.

Labour Party bears brunt of aircraft workers' anger

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. — Denouncing Labour Party ministers and singing "The Lavi will be ours" to the tune of *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, about 2,000 Israel Aircraft Industries workers demonstrated in the streets of Tel Aviv yesterday to force the government to reverse its decision on the Lavi.

The workers, who were brought into the city on buses early in the morning, initially split into three groups and staged simultaneous protests outside Defence Ministry, Labour Party and Histadrut headquarters, where a small delegation eventually met with Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. By noon, they had all converged in front of the Labour building.

The demonstrations caused traffic jams in central Tel Aviv throughout the morning and into the afternoon. Hundreds of police and Border policemen attempted to keep the traffic flowing and to control the demonstrations. Tel Aviv police spokeswoman Sgan Nitzav Dalia Gilad said that there were no significant altercations and no arrests were made.

The demonstration momentarily threatened to get out of hand as the workers left the Defence Ministry on their march through the city. Po-

licemen ran in front of the column of demonstrators and warned bystanders to stand back. Escorted by riot police equipped with truncheons and tear gas, the demonstrators shouted: "Peres, go home." "Peres, son of a bitch," and then simply substituted the names of Yitzhak Rabin and Ezer Weizman.

The most popular jeer, however, was "Almosino Cicciolina," referring to Health Minister Shoshana Arbelli-Almosino (Labour), whose abstention in the cabinet vote sank the Lavi, and the Italian porno star.

"You will see. We will get everyone into the streets," one demonstrator told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Tomorrow, there will be tens of thousands of people demonstrating."

According to the demonstration's organizers, the original plan was to march to the U.S. Embassy to "request visas and green cards." Then they intended to head to Labour Party headquarters to renounce their Israeli citizenship.

But policemen in jeeps, command cars and on horseback managed to head the demonstrators away from the embassy and towards the Labour building. IAI works committee member Rami Komemi instructed his fellow-worker demonstrators not

to resist the police.

At Labour House, the demonstrators pressed up against the police barriers and denounced the party's ministers, though none were in the building. "There will be a Lavi," they shouted. And, mocking Peres, they swayed back and forth, whining: "Yes and no. Yes and no."

"In my opinion," said one worker, who like many others refused to identify himself, "what bothers the U.S. so much is not the money. It's the fact that we built a plane better than theirs."

What bothered many of the demonstrators was that the Israeli government's apparent capitulation to U.S. pressure. They were also bitter by Arbelli-Almosino's sudden change of heart.

"To change her mind after a short conversation with Peres," asserted George Vismut, a 20-year IAI worker, "just shows that the decision was not made with technological or security decisions in mind. It was all political."

While Vismut genuinely believed that the government could reverse its decision, others were convinced it was a hopeless cause. "The only thing we can hope to change is the government, and fast," said one woman.

One factory rises up in anger over Lavi

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Dozens of angry workers attempted to block the Tzemaich junction yesterday morning near Tiberias to protest against the scrapping of the Lavi. The placard-bearing demonstrators from Golan Industries and the Rada Electronics in Beit Shean charged that the downfall of the high-flying warplane scheme threatened their jobs and their livelihoods.

Despite the large force of police and border police, the protesters made several forays onto the road, temporarily disrupting the flow of traffic. After nearly two hours the demonstration ended peacefully without any arrests.

One of the protesters, Yair Itzhak from Rada electronics said their primary concern was the effect the death of the Lavi would have on jobs.

"Our aim was to raise the question of our future and that of all the other workers who have been involved in the Lavi project," said Yitzhak, a computer engineer who has been working at Rada for six years since completing his studies at the Technion.

"When we arrived at the factory in the morning, we found there was nothing for us to do. All work we had been engaged on for the Lavi had been stopped."

"We felt we had to do something to voice our concern over the future," he said.

Rada electronics, which moved to Beit Shean in 1980, is one of several private companies given subcontract work on the Lavi project. Plant manager Michael Weiss explained that the factory, formerly based in Haifa, had moved to Beit Shean to bring high-tech industry to the development town.

The plant has three main branches: avionics, automatic testing equipment for planes and computers for military applications.

In the avionics field, most of the work was based on new products developed especially for the Lavi. These included data transfer equipment, power control units and battery flight control systems.

Weiss said about half the 100-strong workforce was engaged in work for the doomed jet fighter. "There's no doubt that the cancellation of the Lavi is a bitter blow for the firm," he said.

"It won't mean that the factory will close, but we will almost certainly have to dismiss half the workers, instead of increasing the number of employees as we had planned."

"Such a dramatic cutback would be a blow, not only for the plant, but for the whole of Beit Shean at a time when we were helping local youngsters to study electronics and thereby ensure a future workforce," he said.

In financial terms, Weiss said the loss of work on the Lavi would halve the factory's annual sales.

Nevertheless, he stressed that the jobs could be saved and future em-

ployment ensured if the factory was allocated alternative work on the F-16 or other planes. "We have developed advanced products that could be adapted to fit other planes. It would be a crying shame to see it all thrown away," he added.

His words were echoed by Itzhak, who was born in Beit Shean and had built his future on continued employment at the Rada electronics factory.

"I'm only 28 and single so the chances are I could find work elsewhere in the country or abroad. But I would much prefer to stay here and use my qualifications and experience working at this factory in my home town, given the opportunity," he said.

Meanwhile Gideon Goren, president of Cyclone Aviation Products company near Carmiel called on the government not to overlook the small private concerns, while trying to secure alternative orders for the government-owned Israel Aircraft Industries.

Goren noted that his company, which manufactures aircraft parts, had been in line to receive orders for the Lavi. The orders would have been worth about \$10 million over a period of five years.

"This would have given a significant boost to the company in the long term. We will now have to try and find alternative work to compensate for the loss of these anticipated orders and we hope the government will help," he said.

Teachers in Arab schools on strike

By DAVID RUDGE

HAIFA. — Arab leaders intend to intensify their fight to achieve a better deal for the country's 230,000 Arab schoolchildren, starting with a one-day warning strike today, the first day of the school year.

"The strike of all schools and kindergartens is only the opening shot in our campaign," Nimr Mur-

kos, head of Kaf Yassif local council told reporters here on Sunday.

Murkos said the aim of the strike and the proposed demonstration was to press the government to give priority to the urgent educational needs in the Arab sector.

The Arab leaders complained that, following years of neglect,

there was an enormous difference between the standard of education in Arab schools and that in the Jewish sector.

Thousands of Arab children studied in "18th century conditions," they charged, adding that there was a shortage of classrooms, teachers, equipment, counsellors, sports facilities and other services.

Wild West of guns galore in Pakistani village

By ROBERT MAHONEY

DARRA ADAM KHEL. Pakistan (Reuters). — A bearded tribesman complete with turban and bandolier steps into the street and sprays the air with bullets from an automatic assault rifle.

Not a single head turns at the deafening crash of fire.

The tribesman, with the studied coolness of Clint Eastwood in a spaghetti Western, tosses the gun back to the storekeeper and with a shake of his head moves along to the next shop.

There are plenty more guns for him to choose from in Darra Adam Khel, the nearest town Pakistan has to a Wild West town.

In fact, guns are about the only things made and sold in this dusty one-street town near Peshawar, capital of the country's unruly North-West Frontier province bordering Afghanistan.

What makers in Bangkok or Singapore can do in fake designer watches or clothes, Darra does with weapons. Excellent copies of American, Russian, Chinese and European arms are forged by hand in the hundreds of tiny workshops behind

the brightly painted storefronts. One gunsmith, Khim Khan, does a nice line in Chinese and Russian Kalashnikov automatic rifles, turning out a copy in just 20 days at one-third the \$1,000 cost of the original.

His neighbour, who obviously has bigger ideas, busily copies an anti-aircraft gun captured from Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

One man even turns out a fountain pen marked made in Japan which fires a lethal .25 calibre bullet.

Customers who do not want copied weapons can buy the real thing — smuggled of course. Saleem Khan's shop has a fine display of Chinese anti-tank shells set off by an arrangement of Kalashnikovs and imported ammunition.

"If we do not have what you want we can get it made or brought in," he says with pride. His words were punctuated by the crackle of fire across the pot-holed street from a youth trying out a pistol.

Weapons have never been in short supply in the Pashtu-speaking areas near the Khyber Pass where tribal, not Pakistani, law applies.

The Pashtun hill tribes, known as Pathans, the most romanticised of all

the peoples of British India, won autonomy from the British and were even given regular cash payments for good behaviour. A gun is as important to a Pashtun as his sense of tribal loyalty and honour.

In 1897 the British allowed them to keep their arms factories believing it would be better if the tribes had supposedly inferior home-made weapons rather than more reliable imported ones. Pakistan inherited this system and still allows Pashtuns to make and carry arms freely whereas other Pakistanis need gun licences.

Since the upheavals in Afghanistan and Iran in the late 1970s the region has become even more lawless with drug smuggling and large scale supplies of sophisticated weapons which anti-Soviet Afghan rebels based in Pakistan receive from abroad but which are then sold in local bazaars.

"When the Afghan war started the Mujahideen (Moslem insurgents) bought guns from us," a shopkeeper observes rather sadly. "Now they get the real thing from abroad."

Nevertheless, business is thriving with Darra's 200 shops turning out more than 100 rifles a day. Fore-

igners cannot visit the town without government permission but Pakistani flock to it.

"We deliver anywhere in Pakistan," boasts one shopkeeper who had just sold a shotgun to a group of tribesmen from south-western Baluchistan province.

"We get orders from India and Iran too," he adds. "A lot of customers just want something for self-protection. They may only use it a few times a year so they buy our cheaper guns rather than the original."

The government estimates that 300,000 imported rifles have spread into the tribal areas in recent years. These and home-made guns have spilled over into the rest of Pakistan where gun ownership has soared to what Interior Minister Nasim Ahmad Aheer calls "alarming proportions."

This does not seem to worry the shopkeepers of Darra. "We are craftsmen and make a good living. We do not ask who our customers are," one store owner said. "A foreign reporter came here once and called us 'merchants of death' in his article. We do not like that. We will tell him if he comes back."

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The 'non-Jewish Jew'

ISAAC DEUTSCHER, the Marxist historian and political scientist, died on August 19, 1987, two months after the Six Day War. Twenty years later, it seems timely to consider once again his reflections on Judaism and Zionism.

As one who began and completed his primary school education at the Lubavitch yeshiva and was attracted to the "Old Left" in the 1960s, Isaac Deutscher's life, activities and scholarship provided me what then seemed a clear direction and vision. Although non-observant, I was a Jew by conviction and proud of my heritage. But I was actively anti-Zionist, even as I retained a sentimental affection for Orthodoxy and Hassidism.

Although I could not afford to travel anywhere, Israel was the one country I would not have visited. Modern Judaism, for me, was intellectually and ideologically untenable. It affirmed assimilation and represented neither Jewishness nor socialism which, although very different, shared (as I saw it) a vision of the importance of how the life of the mind and one's deeds, ideas, values and principles could be integrated.

If one were to assume that the titles of Deutscher's trilogy on Leon Trotsky, *The Prophet Armed*, *The Prophet Unarmed*, and *The Prophet Outcast* (completed by 1963) emerged from Deutscher's Jewish heritage and familiarity with the Bible, one would be quite mistaken. Deutscher himself notes that the titles were suggested by Machiavelli, who says in *The Prince* that "All armed prophets have conquered and the unarmed ones have been destroyed." Ironically, it was the Renaissance Florentine diplomat, Machiavelli, and not the Jewish Deutscher, who saw Moses as the prototype of the great and successful prince and lawgiver.

DEUTSCHER, despite his brilliance, compassion and courage (in the early 1930s he was expelled from the Polish Communist Party for "exaggerating" the threat of anti-Semitism and German National Socialism and for criticizing Stalin), remained a tragic figure.

Brought up in an Orthodox Jewish home, replete with *peyes* and *kapote*, he achieved as a child widespread recognition for his extraordinary Talmudic brilliance. Despite his own opposition, he was sent by his father to study with the Tzadik of Ger, and at the age of 13 he was ordained a rabbi by virtue of an outstanding discourse presented at his bar mitzva. Isaac's precocity was such that over one hundred rabbis attended his peroration.

Yet just over a year later, on Yom Kippur, Deutscher would eat his first ham sandwich (with butter) and this at the graveside of a rabbi. This act of protest was the beginning of a dramatic transition that would lead Deutscher to Marxism and to his rejection of Judaism, which he termed "the religious reflection of the bourgeois way of thought." An over-3,000-year-old civilization incorporating Bible, Talmud, and a myriad of classical and sacred texts was thus summarily discarded.

For Deutscher, "the genius of the Jew" and "the message of universal human emancipation" finally fell victim to the Holocaust and the establishment of the State of Israel. Although Deutscher generally rejects nationalism as a historically

Harvey Shulman



Isaac Deutscher: a rabbi at 13, first ham sandwich at 14

retrogressive phenomenon, he is nevertheless able at points to see it as a "progressive" force against imperialism. Zionism, as the movement of Jewish national liberation, did not, however, receive such understanding. On the question of Israel, Deutscher's observations are cryptic:

"For those who have always stressed Jewishness and its continuity, it is strange and bitter to think that the extermination of six million Jews should have given such a new lease of life to Jewry. I would have preferred the six million men, women and children to survive and Jewry to perish. It was from the ashes of six million Jews that the phoenix of Jewry has arisen. What a resurrection!"

Deutscher never ceased to believe that modern Jewish consciousness and identity was a consequence of economic forces and that the Holocaust was the darkest achievement of a decadent and brutal capitalist bourgeoisie.

A SELF-DESCRIBED "non-Jewish Jew," Deutscher never applied his normally careful and precise analysis to the consideration of Jewish identity. In spite of his firm grounding in Talmud and Torah, he treated religious and national concerns stereotypically, and often with a naive superficiality. Religion for Deutscher was identified with the worst excesses of Mea She'arim, while Zionism was often pictured as an expression of Jewish arrogance and hubris, celebrating in a vulgar way victories over Arab adversaries. He never understood that it was possible to remain an observant Jew and still possess an intellectual curiosity towards, and an appreciation of, Western society and culture. While he was able to identify proudly with Spinoza, Heine and Trotsky, Deutscher ignored a tradition of Jewish culture and scholarship which, although sympathetic to Zionism and/or religion, affirmed rather than distorted and rejected the rich Jewish past.

Walking about Jerusalem in 1953, he observed the large number of bookstores with the major classics of many cultures translated into Hebrew. He continued to see Hebrew, however, as an artificial language, and was amused by Ben-Gurion's asking him, "When are you going to start writing your books in Hebrew instead of English?"

For Deutscher, Israel remained a "Hebrew mutation of the Jewish consciousness." Although his Marx-

ism may not be as popular today as it once was in North American universities; his rejection of Judaism remains attractive to many self-described secular Jews still searching for an all-embracing and all-encompassing universalism that speaks to the brotherhood of man (even as, often unwittingly, it rejects one portion of this mosaic, their own). It is perhaps more than ironic that classical Marxism and traditional Christianity here share a vision—as Emil Fackenheim puts it—that the "God of Judaism is a jealous particularist."

As part of a footnote in volume three of his trilogy on Trotsky, Deutscher matter-of-factly states that Trotsky in a 1937 interview in *The Jewish Daily Forward* referred to the fact that anti-Semitism in Germany and the Soviet Union made it very unlikely that the "Jewish Question" could ever be resolved without the establishment of a separate Jewish territory.

For Trotsky, of course, this did not mean Zionism and the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. It was, however, a recognition of the specificity of the "Jewish problem" and it suggested that the overthrow of capitalism and the introduction of socialism, in themselves, would not lead to the liberation of the Jews.

It was this otherwise unimportant interview that led me to reconsider the relationship between Jewishness and Zionism.

PARADOXICALLY, it was when, as a young man, I read *Marxism and The National Question* (purportedly written by Stalin) that I became receptive to the "legitimacy" of Jewish national liberation (Zionism). Although the text argued against the right of Jews to establish a state, I was influenced by its major thesis that a people could not be considered to be a nation unless it possessed a territory. Although I had always believed that Judaism was more than a religion, justice and equity in an imperfect world now made it incumbent on me to identify with Israel, with all its problems and imperfections, and to see it as the modern inheritor of the aspirations and visions that the Bible depicts in the covenantal relationship between God and His people.

Deutscher's antipathy toward Zionism was tempered by his belief that "if, instead of arguing against Zionism in the 1920s and 1930s I had urged European Jews to go to Palestine, I might have helped to save some of the lives (including, I presume, that of his father who died in Auschwitz) that were later extinguished in Hitler's gas chambers."

Even in these observations Deutscher remained sadly myopic: surely, the lesson of the Holocaust for Jews was that individual righteousness, important as it may be, can never be a substitute for the need to acquire and exercise political sovereignty.

The existence of a Jewish nation-state in the 1930s might well have ensured the survival of millions of Jews: the failure of Deutscher's noble vision of a humane Marxist internationalism and universalism, and the triumph of non-democratic "socialism" sadly turned out to be part of the "Jewish problem," not part of its solution.

The writer teaches political theory at Concordia University, Montreal, and heads its Liberal Arts College. His article, "The missing great historical classic," appeared on this page on August 4.

have included Jewish communities in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central America, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

"We only choose graduates for this programme who we feel are sufficiently strong in their Zionist commitment," says Zelikovitz. "We've sent 50 families abroad, and I'm proud to say that all 50 have come back here to live."

Among them was New Jersey-born Pessach Belfair, who recently returned from a three-year teaching stint in a Hebrew academy in the Washington, DC, area. "I feel that getting my teacher training here in Israel gave me a real advantage over many of the other teachers in the academy who did their learning in the States."

One such community is the Swedish town of Malmö, from where Meretz graduate Rabbi Zalman Sallmander and his wife Lea have just returned. "It's very difficult to be religious in Scandinavia," says Lea Sallmander, "and the Jewish communities there are desperately in need of all the help they can get in maintaining Judaism as a way of life. Malmö has just 200 Jews left, and our stay there was worth it just to keep it intact."

But Jonathan Pessach sees Meretz LaGola as a vehicle for something even more. He says, "Personally, I'm not interested in going back to South Africa simply to maintain the Jewish community there, or to get more people to become *ba'alei teshuva*. Simply observing the mitzvot doesn't give us an individual identity. Going there from Israel I'll be helping them create another connection to *Am Yisrael*, and who knows, maybe inspire some to follow me here."

Naomi's address is Leningrad 80068, USSR, Canal Obryedova 80, Apt. 13. Her telephone number is 314-767-77. A copy of the letter was sent to *The Jerusalem Post* by the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

A letter to Gorbachev

you could find time to answer the letters from the children from Italy, India, Australia and other countries. So I hope you will answer me too.

"My father also didn't see his grandpa and grandma because they were murdered by fascists in the Ukraine only because they were Jews. Now it is peace and I am living

NINE-YEAR-OLD Naomi Shapiro of Leningrad wrote the following letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on June 1:

"Dear Mikhail Sergeevich: Two months ago I sent you a letter. I asked you to help me to meet my grandpa and grandma, who live in Israel. I have never even seen them."

"I haven't had any answer from you, nor from your aides. I understand that you are very busy, but

FEW ISSUES have split the Orthodox community as much as cooperation with non-Orthodox Jews.

Substantial segments of Centrist Orthodoxy, for all their receptivity and openness to modern cultural values, frown upon cooperation with "deviant" religious movements. This should hardly be surprising. After all, Samson Raphael Hirsch, who pioneered the *Tora im Derech Eretz* ideology in order to enable the Orthodox Jewish community to emerge from the ghetto and enter the mainstream of civilization, was, nonetheless, the most ardent and articulate spokesman of "Secessionist" Orthodoxy.

For all his "progressive" propensities and his enthusiasm for modern culture, science and technology, he was no less committed to a policy of total segregation from the non-Orthodox community than the arch-conservative, Rabbi Moshe Sofer (the *Hatam Sofer*) who would not brook the slightest deviation from the traditional life-style.

To be sure, cooperation with non-Orthodox religious groups is merely part of a much larger problem that has confronted the Orthodox Jewish community ever since the Enlightenment and the Emancipation ushered in an era of mass defections from halachic observance, creating a situation where strict adherence to Halachah became the exception rather than the rule within the Jewish community. It was in reaction to these unprecedented upheavals that Rabbi Yaakov Erlinger, a teacher of Hirsch, declared in a historic responsum that the Talmudic rulings according to which public desecrations of the Sabbath forfeit their Jewish status were no longer applicable.

At a time when many Jews who profess loyalty to the ideals of the Sabbath, as evidenced by their recital of the *Kiddush*, are guilty of the most serious infractions of the prohibitions against work on the Sabbath, it hardly makes sense to construe their conduct as disavowal of the belief in God as the Creator or as a deliberate act of dissociation from the Jewish community.

OTHER Halachic authorities went beyond this. They granted permission to non-observant Jews to help form the quorum necessary for a *minyan* and to function in the capacity of *shaliach tishbuv*, leading the congregation in public worship. In the trenchant formulation of Rav Kook, non-observance of Halachah in the modern era reflects not an act of separation from the Jewish community but rather uncritical conformity to the life-style prevalent in an age of assimilation.

In view of the enormous divergence of halachic opinions concerning relationships with non-observant individuals, it should not be surprising that there have been so many sharp disagreements within the Orthodox community on the proper approach to non-Orthodox Jewry. The followers of Hatam Sofer and of Hirsch invoked the Talmudic injunctions against "association with the wicked" in support of their advocacy of total withdrawal from any Jewish communal organization which fails to commit itself unequivocally to adherence to halachic norms. Those who rejected total segregation relied upon Seligman Ber Bamberger's opinion that as long as a united Jewish community adequately provides for the needs of the Orthodox elements, there is no need for a total break—though communal funds are also used for the support of Reform institutions.

Even within the Secessionist camp

A common fate and destiny

Walter S. Wurzbarger



Samson Raphael Hirsch: 'No association with the wicked' (Bernie Berniker)

we find considerable disagreement on the extent to which association with non-Orthodox elements is prohibited. Hirsch frowned upon any association with non-Orthodox elements—even in the pursuit of purely philanthropic or charitable activities. On the other hand, Rabbi Azriel Hildesheimer, the founder of the Secessionist Orthodox community of Berlin, while siding with Hirsch in his controversy with Bamberger, nevertheless participated in activities of B'nai Brith and various other social organizations comprised largely of non-Orthodox Jews.

It is highly revealing that the Orthodox communities of Poland, Russia and the Baltic countries were so averse to the approaches of German and Hungarian Orthodoxy that even the establishment of secular schools maintained by the general Jewish community did not precipitate agitation for secession. Apparently the bulk of the Eastern European Jewish community harbored no illusions that membership in the Jewish community could be equated with affiliation with a religious denomination. They recognized that Jewishness was not simply a matter of professing a particular creed, but contained irreducible national and ethnic components.

THE CONFLICTING perceptions of the nature of Jewish identity are illustrated by a conversation related by Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik in his *Halachic Derashot*. When a well known German rabbi said to the Rav, "What do I have in common with non-religious Polish Jews?" the Rav pointedly replied: "Hider!" Judaism is not merely a community of faith, but one of fate. One cannot do justice to the nature of Jewish identity without taking into account the two-dimensional covenantal character of Judaism which includes the Covenant of Abraham as well as the Covenant of Sinai. Whereas the latter involves a theological commitment to Torah, the former is formed by the awareness of a common fate and destiny. It is the Covenant of Abraham that engenders a sense of solidarity and kinship with all Jews. No matter how far an individual may have strayed from

the fold, he is still regarded as a Jew.

An interesting example of this approach is provided by an incident involving Hayyim of Brisk. As the Rav reports it, his grandfather once appealed before *Kol Nidrei* to the Jewish community to desecrate Yom Kippur and bring to the synagogue the money needed to save an atheist—a member of the Bund—from execution by the Russian authorities.

The upsurge of fundamentalism throughout the world in recent years has exacerbated the intra-Orthodox conflict within the American setting, especially in the wake of the influx of Orthodox elements from countries where refusal to cooperate with non-Orthodox elements has been regarded as the acid test of true loyalty to Judaism. Slogans and epithets have replaced intelligent discourse. Proponents of "separatism" are maligned for their alleged lack of concern and love for their fellow Jews, while advocates of cooperation are denounced for legitimizing deviations from Halachah.

A more rational analysis would show that since the entire intramural dispute is conducted within parameters agreed upon by all Orthodox groups, the various charges and counter-charges are totally unwarranted. On the one hand, no one challenges the irrevocability of Jewish identity. Rashi's ruling that even an outright heretic retains his Jewish status is universally accepted. On the other hand, no segment of Orthodoxy legitimizes "deviantism" (i.e., non-halachic) approaches to Judaism. There is complete unanimity that all Jews are subject to the commanding authority of the Halachah. What divides the Orthodox camp is not a matter of principle but conflicting perceptions of the requirements of the present situation.

Those opposing participation in umbrella groups containing non-Orthodox religious representation contend that joint activity is bound to be misconstrued as tacit recognition of the validity of non-Orthodox approaches to Judaism (a concern, which, it must be admitted, ought to weigh especially heavily upon us at a time when "religious pluralism" is so much in vogue).

THERE ARE various degrees of stringency with which this policy of separation is pursued. Agudat Israel goes so far as to refuse to join even coordinating groups such as the President's Conference of Major Jewish Organizations, in spite of the fact that it limits itself to representing the Jewish community on matters involving the State of Israel or relating to the protection of Jewish interests in the international arena.

Others are prepared to cooperate with secular but not with religious bodies. It is for this reason that the famous *issur* issued by a number of leading yeshiva heads was addressed only to membership in inter-denominational boards of rabbis or in the Synagogue Council of America, but did not include other groups where non-Orthodox rabbinic bodies or congregational groups

were represented alongside with Jewish secular organizations.

As against this position, the advocates of continued membership in these umbrella organizations claim that cooperation on matters of common concern has nothing to do with legitimization of the non-halachic ideologies. In a pluralistic society, we must build coalitions with all kinds of groups espousing all types of belief in order to attain various objectives of common interest. Against the background of the "open society," which has exacted such a heavy toll in terms of loyalty and attachment to the Jewish people, the overriding concern of the Orthodox community should be the large segments of Jews who are on the verge of losing the last vestiges of Jewish self-identification.

Under such emergency conditions, highest priority must be accorded to the preservation of the Jewish community and to an all-out effort to mobilize its combined resources in the battle against total assimilation. Moreover, support of American Jewry is so vital to the State of Israel, any split in the Jewish community is detrimental to the interest of Israel.

It can also be demonstrated that in eschewing isolation Orthodoxy has not only made important contributions to the total Jewish community but has advanced its own interests. There can be little doubt that in recent years Orthodoxy, far in excess of its numerical strength, has been able to exert considerable influence upon the policies of the Jewish community. That some of the most prestigious Jewish organizations, in marked contrast to the past, now have relatively large numbers of Orthodox professionals on their staffs, is evidence of the merits of the non-exclusive approach.

IT CAN thus be plausibly argued—and this still seems to be the dominant view within circles close to the Rabbinical Council of America and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America—that it would be counter-productive for Orthodoxy to retreat into a self-enclosed ghetto and forgo the numerous opportunities of bringing an Orthodox perspective to bear upon the formation of policies for the Jewish community.

Orthodoxy's renewed buoyancy and vigour warrant self-confidence but not a spirit of triumphalism. The mass defections from Conservative and Reform Judaism should fill us with sadness, since the bulk of those who abandon Reform or Conservative Judaism end up without any ties to the Jewish community at all. Hence, we should cooperate with Jews of all persuasions in a massive effort to resist the tidal wave of assimilation.

It is much easier to win back to halachic observance Jews who retain awareness of the religious significance of Jewish self-identification than those to whom Judaism has become totally irrelevant. The risk that participation in inter-denominational groups may be misconstrued as legitimization of non-halachic Judaism is negligible when compared with the dire consequences of a move that would entail the loss of many opportunities to expose American Jewry to Torah perspectives.

Rabbi Wurzbarger is editor of Tradition, the quarterly journal of the Rabbinical Council of America, from which this article has been condensed.

Exports for the soul

Calev Ben-David

Jewish communities abroad. What is original in Meretz LaGola is its sending new olim from those communities as *shlimim*, instead of native-born Israelis.

Haim Bloch, a native of Baltimore, who plans to return there soon in the framework of the programme, believes "Most Israelis don't understand the mentality of the communities they're sent to, and would have trouble relating to the kids they're teaching. You can get an American kid to understand a line from the Gemara far more easily if you can relate it to something Bill Cosby once said."

Jonathan Pessach points to the language difficulties many Israeli-born educational *shlimim* must overcome. "I was familiar with some in South Africa who spent the first year really mastering English, the next six months saying hello, and the six months after that saying goodbye."

Yet there is an obvious obstacle Meretz must face in recruiting Diaspora-born olim for service in the Diaspora. Rabbi Shabtai Zelikovitz, director-general of the educational centre, admits: "It is not easy to ask someone who may have recently come on aliya and is building his life here to leave for a few years."

Meretz sends abroad an average of four graduates a year (along with their families), sometimes including a native Israeli. Their destinations

have included Jewish communities in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central America, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

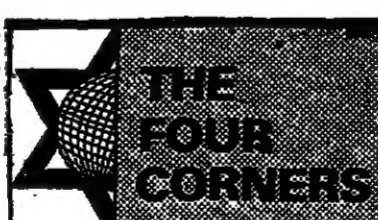
"We only choose graduates for this programme who we feel are sufficiently strong in their Zionist commitment," says Zelikovitz. "We've sent 50 families abroad, and I'm proud to say that all 50 have come back here to live."

Among them was New Jersey-born Pessach Belfair, who recently returned from a three-year teaching stint in a Hebrew academy in the Washington, DC, area. "I feel that getting my teacher training here in Israel gave me a real advantage over many of the other teachers in the academy who did their learning in the States."

One such community is the Swedish town of Malmö, from where Meretz graduate Rabbi Zalman Sallmander and his wife Lea have just returned. "It's very difficult to be religious in Scandinavia," says Lea Sallmander, "and the Jewish communities there are desperately in need of all the help they can get in maintaining Judaism as a way of life. Malmö has just 200 Jews left, and our stay there was worth it just to keep it intact."

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Soviet Yiddish culture: There are "bedding signs that the dismal picture" of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union is getting better, says Samuel Norich, executive director of the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research. He was addressing a commemorative ceremony last month at the Workmen's Circle in New York for the 24 Yiddish poets murdered in August 1952 in Moscow's Lubianka Prison.

Norich said that since the 1960s, books by the murdered writers have been published sporadically, albeit with no biographies underneath the authors' photographs. Publication of these writers' works indicates "exoneration without rehabilitation," Norich told JTA.

He spoke of the publication of Yiddish newspapers in the USSR as a positive sign, noting the *Sovetskiye Heimland*, published in Moscow,

and the *Birobidjaner Shtern*, published several times a week in the Soviet Jewish autonomous region of Birobidjan. While *Heimland* publishes book and theatre reviews, commentaries, and Yiddish translations of declarations by the Communist Party, said Norich, "the Jewish content of the *Shtern* is even more interesting."

Although publication of Yiddish books now pales in comparison to what it was through the 1940s and ending in 1948, Norich is cautiously optimistic. "I expect that what has happened under *glasnost* in other fields of Soviet life will happen in Yiddish life as well."

American olim in Israel: In 1970, 13 American citizens were living in Jerusalem. At the end of the century their number had grown to a thousand. And between 1948 and 1985, a total of 69,757 Americans moved to Israel as temporary or permanent residents. So states Shoshana Kaufmann, editor of *American Immigrants in Israel*, an annotated bibliography just published by the Institute on American Jewish-Israeli Relations of the American Jewish Committee.

The 68-page bibliography includes

QUOTES

God in Judaism was not an abstraction; mysterious as He remained, His commandment was clear—to efface evil and oppression from the face of the earth. Judaism's God-idea is inseparable from man's duty to engage in deeds for perfecting the earthly habitat. It is not God's essence that sustains Judaism's idea of God, but God's reliance on man's deed. The enthusiastic recognition bestowed by Jewish scholars on the Christian "spreading of Israel's monotheism" reflects rather the apologetics of those scholars than the spirit of Judaism. The preaching of a God that is in no need of man's deeds, and looks askance on man's aspiration to change earthly realities, caused immense harm to Judaism's universal message—the call for action.

Gershon Manlik, in *Midstream*, May 1987.

Can I fault the modern Orthodox on anything at all? Yes. They constitute the overwhelming majority of Orthodox Jews in the U.S., England and Israel. Yet altogether too many of them cope with modernity apologetically and without conviction that theirs is the authentic halachic Judaism. Many even have guilt feelings and deem themselves second-class Orthodox Jews. They regard the ultra-Orthodox as the true representatives of the faith when, in fact, the attitudes and positions of the extremists have the fewest precedents in ancient and medieval Jewish history.

Emanuel Rackman, chancellor of Bar-Ilan University, in the *New York Jewish Week*

The *Jewish World* page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

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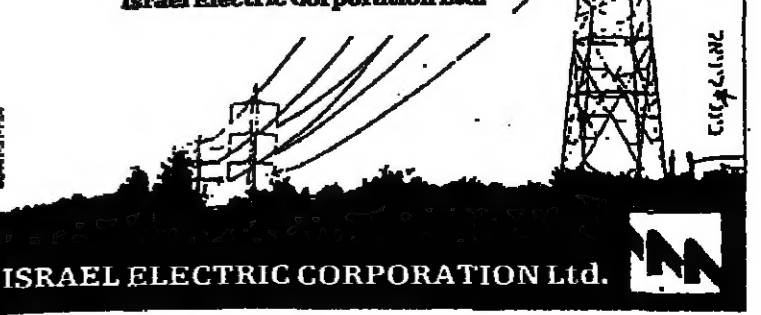
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Ask for Susan Berman

TODAY

WHEN HIS first-grader came home with a worksheet requiring him to choose different crayons to colour in pictures of rectangular rods (*beddim*), psychologist Dr. Arthur Trotzky, who is colour-blind, thought, "Wow, that's difficult." He realized that what was supposed to be a pleasant method of teaching children about size, colour and arithmetic, could be a slow, frustrating chore for a colour-blind child.

Compounding the problem, the psychologist discovered subsequently, was the lack of standardization in the crayons and in the sets of plastic rods that parents purchase for their first-graders. A colour-blind child might be able to learn to use a certain set of rods and a specific brand of crayons. But when every company that produces *beddim* and crayons uses different shades of the same colour, the task becomes very difficult.

To illustrate what the colour-blind child is up against, Trotzky chooses a small brown rod from one of his sets. If he were instructed to match it with one of the crayons from his box of 24, he says, he would not know which one of eight (similar, to him) colours to use.

Trotzky, who made aliyah from the U.S. 11 years ago, lives in Yokneam and with Dr. Dov Lupi, runs the Kibbutz Child and Family Clinic at Oranin, the kibbutz movement's college in Kiryat Tivon. The two have developed a special interest in studying the phenomenon of colour blindness, which is hereditary and usually affects males. Symptoms of the abnormality include the inability to distinguish between red and green.

When he was 13, Trotzky discovered that he was colour blind. This rarely bothered him and even sometimes, he says, it worked to his advantage when he found himself at the centre of attention at parties. He

When red and green are equal

David Strassler hears about the phenomenon of colour blindness and its implications regarding classroom behaviour.



Approximately seven per cent of males in western countries are colour blind. The figure is similar here. (Lisa Pleskow)

does admit, however, that there have been a few times when interpreting traffic signals and map legends proved troublesome for him.

"There is very little awareness on the part of teachers of the problem of colour blindness," the psychologist notes, explaining that a colour-blind child might seem disruptive and otherwise problematic in the classroom while in fact, his behavior derives from being frustrated at not being able to carry out a simple exercise. Children who are slow because of their inability to distinguish between colour may also develop a low self-image.

"It's relatively simple to overcome the problem," Trotzky says. "All you need is teacher awareness." To this end, he advocates that children be given simple colour-

blindness tests at Tipat Halav clinics before starting school.

AFTER RESEARCHING the implications of colour-blindness, Trotzky and Lupi set out to determine the percentage of the population affected by it. They discovered that an average of about seven to eight per cent of males and only one per cent of females in western countries are colour blind.

The IDF, which tests all recruits for colour-blindness, reported to the researchers that 5.1 per cent of a recent year's male draftees were found to be colour blind, a figure somewhat lower than the western average.

Trotzky and Lupi tested all the children in the Yokneam schools, and found that seven per cent of the boys and 1.7 per cent of the girls were colour-blind, while a similar study at the Ashrat regional Kibbutz Artzi high school at Kibbutz Evron, near Nahariya showed that 7.14 per cent of the boys and none of the girls were colour blind.

Trotzky has contacted Ministry of Education officials in an effort to make them and educators in general aware of the problem in the classroom and to help find ways of overcoming it.

(While talking to him about his research, this reporter could hardly keep himself from asking the Yokneam Trotzky if he has a connection to the second-high ranking official - after Lenin - in the Bolshevik regime after 1917.

"A man name Lev Bronstein stayed at the Broadway Central Hotel in 1906 when he visited New York," the psychologist said, explaining that his own grandfather ran the restaurant at the hotel which was known as Trotzky's. Thereafter, Bronstein adopted the name as a pseudonym - and the rest is history.)

Germ warfare



The Israeli-made Hipec computer in use in a Jerusalem hospital.

during a visit to Binyamina. Kessar admitted that health fund members have often had to wait many weeks to see the specialist they needed. But in cooperation with the physicians themselves, the health fund is shortening the queues.

Kessar also said that efforts are being made to reduce the waiting list for operations. There are 9,000 health fund members waiting for surgery at Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals. If surgeons operate on Fridays, for a special salary increase, the waiting list can be cut, he said.

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

attack victims in the critical post-coronary period.

Aerotel Computerized Systems, a local high-tech company, has produced an advanced electrocardiogram (ECG) averaging and analysing system that has already been sold in many countries and is claimed to bring "dramatic new accuracy" to the diagnosis following a heart attack.

The company's Hipec computer uses 12 standard electrode leads to the patient, instead of the three leads used conventionally. The Hipec analyzer is said to detect heart abnormalities not seen in the conventional ECG. The company says it is the first to produce laboratory results in "real time" (while it's happening) through a commercially viable electronic device.

The Hipec computer is table-sized and has a print-out system. A floppy disk drive allows the doctor to store the data for more effective diagnosis. Units are now being used in Tel Aviv, Italy, West Germany, England, Sweden and the U.S.

MEANWHILE, a portable ECG device that weighs only 400 grams is now being imported into Israel. Produced by the American firm Intech and brought here by the CIS company in Petah Tikva, the portable ECG looks like a calculator with a paper readout tape. It is meant for physicians, especially on house calls, and comes with a fashionable leather cover.

BELIEVE it or not, starting this month, you won't have to wait longer than a single week to see a Knapat Holim specialist in dermatology, gynecology, ophthalmology and other medical fields. At least, this is what Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar promised recently

participants in the study must agree to limit themselves for a year to one sexual partner, take one pill a day and visit the hospital 20 times a year for tests. In exchange for participation, they will get \$10 a visit, free parking in the hospital parking lot, and - it is hoped - an increased libido!

PARENTS OF mentally handicapped children rarely have the chance to take a worry-free vacation, as they have no one willing to take care of the youngsters. Now the Jerusalem Foundation, with help from a donation by Charles Shapiro of New Jersey, has established a centre that will care for retarded youngsters while their parents are away. It opens officially in Jerusalem's Baka quarter this week. The live-in centre will be operated by Akim, the Association for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped, with help from the foundation, the Jerusalem Municipality, the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry, the National Insurance Institute and the Joint Distribution Committee.

Children may stay there for up to one month, several times a year, with the parents paying up to NIS 20 a day. The centre, located at 29 Rehov Harekevet, (02-631728), accepts youngsters up to the age of 18.

DO-IT-YOURSELF Aids tests have become available in the U.S. The blood tests, costing between \$25 and \$50, contain a needle for pricking a finger and two tiny test tubes. The blood sample must be sent to a processing lab, and the results are obtainable by phone anonymously, according to the serial number of the package.

But the home tests have not been warmly received by many Aids experts, who maintain that it is close to criminal to tell someone by phone that he has a fatal disease. They also claim that there is a high mistake rate, and that people who are free of the disease (as well as those who do have it) could commit suicide after hearing the bad news.

AIDS has been found in routine annual medical examinations in 15 soldiers serving in the Syrian division, in West Beirut, according to Phalange radio. The soldiers were immediately sent to isolation wards at the Tishrin Hospital in Damascus.

Meanwhile, New York State Governor Mario Cuomo has announced a controversial programme that will test 100,000 New Yorkers for the Aids virus - without them knowing it. The tests, which will be conducted mainly on hospital patients, will soon begin and take six months to complete. The most controversial feature of the programme is that those found to have Aids or to be a carrier of the disease will not be informed.

Having a certain gene may protect you from becoming infected with Aids, even if you are exposed to it, according to an unnamed U.S. professor writing in the British science journal *Nature*. Although the gene has not yet been isolated, he claims that it is more prevalent among residents of northern Europe, and much less so in Africans. This is the reason, he writes, that American blacks - descendants of Africans - are more susceptible to Aids than white Americans.

More calls to rape crisis centre

acquaintance of the victim. Twenty per cent of the attacks took place either in the victim's home or in that of the attacker.

These statistics, according to centre officials, are similar to those in western countries.

Only half the calls for assistance came from the victims. The rest came from friends (male and female), the police or professional people who wanted to tap the experience of a centre volunteer.

The fact that 33 of the callers needed primarily to talk about their trauma proves, according to centre volunteers, how crucial the hot-line service is.

The increase in the number of callers, say the centre's Jessica Nevo and Sarit Dobovani, points to the public's increased awareness of its

work. Nonetheless, they claim, most victims of sexual attack still do not report either to the centre or to the authorities because of social stigmas involved and the feeling that they, somehow, were to blame.

The centre, which is in its eighth year, will soon be starting a course for volunteers. Interested women may call, (04)660111, which is also the 24-hour hot-line number.

D.S.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

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SPORTS

USSR taste gold

ROME (AP). — Less than 24 hours after Canada's Ben Johnson had shattered the world 100-metre record on the Olympic Stadium track, Olga Bryzina of the Soviet Union won the women's 400 metre — with a non-record time.

East Germany's Sigrun Wodars won the women's 800m. in 2:25.26, with defending champion Jarmila Kratochvilova a distant fifth.

Meanwhile, Jackie Joyner-Kersey maintained a world-record pace through the first three events of the heptathlon at the World Track and Field Championships and Edwin Moses eased into the final of the 400m hurdles.

Joyner-Kersey set a personal best of 16 m. (52 feet, 6 inches) in the heptathlon shot put to push her total for the first three events to 3,172 points, 121 points more than she had at the same interval on her way to the world record last year.



ALL FOR GOLD. — Edwin Moses qualifies for the 400m. hurdles final at Rome's Olympic Stadium yesterday while Bulgarian high jumper Stefka Kostadinova shows off her gold medal during awards ceremonies. She set a world record on Sunday with a jump of 2.09 metres.

Bryzina won the women's 400 in an official 49.38 seconds, leading East Germany's Petra Maier and Kristin Emmelmann to earn the Soviet Union their first gold medal at the championships. The time was the fastest in the world this year but well outside the world and meet records, and it marked the first time in nine gold-medal events at the championships that the winner had not set a world or meet mark.

East Germany's women, who had already scored two wins in Sunday's 100 metres and yesterday's 800m, repeated the trick in the 400m. Martina Hellmann, the defending champion, threw 71.62m. (238ft.) to retain her world athletics championship.

Moses, king of the 400m hurdles, made two uncharacteristic mistakes but still qualified for Thursday's final. Moses, the world and Olympic champion and world record holder, broke before the gun in the second semifinal.

SOCCER

Coaches 'merry-go-round' kicks off new season

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — The country's top soccer coaches' annual club-switching merry-go-round will result in no fewer than 11 of the 14 teams in the National League starting the new season this weekend with new managers and coaches.

If the new season runs true to form, some of these will be given the boot soon after their teams lose a few games. Who will be the first to go is any punter's guess. But with the kick-off, all the coaches in the first division are veterans who have all been in charge of National League clubs before. The great majority of them were top players in Israel's national teams.

The toughest job may be that of Mordechai "Mottele" Spiegel who has relinquished roles as a sports commentator and players' agent to take over at champions Betar Jerusalem. Without Eli Ohana to spearhead the attack and tuck in the crucial goals, Spiegel may have his work cut out to keep Betar in front of the pack.

He replaces Dror Kashtan, who has moved to Maccabi Haifa. There, Shlomo Sharf did not have a very successful season following the de-

parture of Ronnie Rosenthal to Belgium.

Back in Israel, but not in Haifa, is Jack Mansell, the former national team and Maccabi Haifa coach. The English coach is now working with Maccabi Petah Tikva, a club beset by financial problems. Starting with Hapoel Petah Tikva as manager will be Nahum Stelmach, a striker of outstanding talent in the 1950s who lays claim to scoring Israel's only goal against the USSR (in a 2-1 defeat at Ramat Gan).

Stelmach takes over from Giora Spiegel, who has a long and brilliant career as a schemer with the national team. Spiegel's move to Maccabi Tel Aviv, as manager, is like a homecoming after many, many years. Dror Barnur will be his top assistant, and with such varied experience at the helm the Tel Avivians could once again be a power in the land. Avi Cohen (Glasgow Rangers) and Moti Iwanir (Roda) will, however, be sorely missed.

Another "big" coach who will again attract lots of attention will be David Schweitzer, at the helm at Bnei Yehuda after being sacked mid-season by Hapoel Tel Aviv — whom he had taken to the cham-

pionship but eight months earlier.

The only three coaches who remain with the clubs they were with last year are Zeev Zeltzer with Maccabi Netanya, Yaacov Grundman at Shimshon and Zvi Rosen at Hapoel Lod. Yitzhak Schuror (Hapoel Tel Aviv), Nissim Bachar (Hapoel Beer-sheva) and Shimon Shenhar (Hapoel Kfar Sava) fill the other first division slots.

At a symposium of National League managers and coaches last week, Giora Spiegel said young players coming into their club's first team should be contracted for four or five years. "Clubs can no longer keep up with the annual demands of players. It saps our strength and does not enable us to build on a cadre of players who we know will be with the club for a few years," he said.

Several coaches came out strongly in favour of the immediate opening of Israeli football to foreign players, but Yaacov Grundman spoke against the idea. "First we have to build proper infrastructure for such a move. You want foreign players here when some clubs over their players wages for six months?" he asked.

The coaches were unanimous that the current state of Israeli soccer was depressing, and that the most important objective was to attract the public back to watching the game live.

"We need new blood and new star players or there will be a serious deterioration in Israeli club football," Emanuel Sheffer, chairman of the soccer coaches association, said. He said football achievement had little to do with a country's size, pointing out that Uruguay, with a population of four million, had always been a world power in soccer. He claimed that there was no one any longer within the Football Association who did not believe foreign players were needed here. They are, however, too weak to fight the politicians who pose objections.

Sheffer was the first Israeli coach to introduce training three times a day. When players in the national team (which he led to the World Cup finals in Mexico) first heard his demand, they thought he meant training three times a week and that he had made a mistake with his Hebrew.

Betar close to signing Selektor

Post Sports Staff

Moshe Selektor is one step closer to signing with league champions Betar Jerusalem.

Selektor's former club, Maccabi Haifa, has agreed to arbitration to settle his transfer fee to Betar, who have spent the better part of the summer attempting to woo the veteran striker who was instrumental in Haifa's two championship seasons two and three years ago.

ENGLISH SOCCER

United take over top spot

LONDON (Reuters). — Manchester United, who spent much of last season struggling to escape from the basement of the English First Division, swept to the top of the table yesterday with a 3-1 win over Chelsea, another of the early pace-makers.

United nosed a point clear of Queen's Park Rangers and Nottingham Forest, neither of whom played.

Brian McClair, United's £850,000 close season buy from Glasgow Celtic, scored his third goal in as many games to put his side back on level terms midway through the first half after goalkeeper Gary Walsh dropped Oliver Wilson's lofted cross over his own goal-line to give Chelsea a surprise lead three minutes earlier.

Although Gordon Strachan and Norman Whiteside claimed the second-half goals that clinched United's victory, it was McClair who captured the hearts of the 46,478 crowd with his eye for goal and intelligent running off the ball.

Strachan picked his spot from the edge of the penalty area to put United in front after 49 minutes and Whiteside's near-post header, from Strachan's 53rd minute corner, beat a posse of Chelsea defenders on the line to wrap up United's win.

DIVISION ONE: Luton 1, Arsenal 1; Manchester United 3, Chelsea 1; Portsmouth 2, West Ham 1; Sheffield Wednesday 0, Coventry 1.
DIVISION TWO: Aston Villa 1, Manchester City 1; Bournemouth 1, Barnsley 2; Leeds 1, West Bromwich Albion 1.
DIVISION THREE: Blackpool 2, Bristol Rovers 1; Bristol City 1, Port Vale 1; Chesterfield 1, Bury 0; Grimsby 0, Brentford 1; Rotherham 3, Chester 2; Wigan 1, Gillingham 1; York 1, Watford 2; Aldershot 2, Doncaster 1.
DIVISION FOUR: Bolton 2, Peterborough 0; Colchester 1, Scarborough 3; Darlington 1, Torquay 1; Swansea 2, Hartlepool 1; Wrexham 4, Southport 1; Wrexham 2, Hallowell 2.



HAMMING HONEYGHAN. — British boxer Lloyd Honeyghan hams it up for photographers with his World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation welterweight title belts after defending his title with a 40-second first-round knockout of American challenger Gene Hatcher on Sunday night at Marbella, Spain.

Target: Seoul

ROME (Reuters). — After topping Carl Lewis from his world championship pedestal, Ben Johnson next aims to relieve the American of his Olympic crown.

Johnson and Lewis illuminated the world championships in a blazing 100 metre final on Sunday in which Johnson burned a tenth of a second from the world record.

The powerful Canadian took sprinting into new realms when he covered the distance in 9.83 seconds — 0.10 seconds inside the mark set at high altitude by Calvin Smith in 1983.

Smith had shaved a slender two hundredths from the 9.95 of fellow American Jim Hines, which had stood since the 1968 Mexico Olympics.

But Johnson and Lewis, who equalled Smith's time, achieved their feats at sea-level, without the advantage to sprinters of the rarefied air of high altitude.

Next year's Olympics in Seoul offer Johnson the possibility of depriving Lewis of at least one of the four titles the American won in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"This year and next year are the biggest years of my life. I've worked hard for the last few years and I want to be one of the world's best sprinters," the 25-year-old, Jamaican-born sprinter, who finished third behind Lewis in the Los Angeles 100 m, said.

Johnson said he would definitely run the 100 in Seoul and was thinking about the 200, though he would have to put in more distance training for that.

Johnson unleashed a performance of raw power on Sunday. "He pushed out so hard he almost went out of his lane. He was having a hard time controlling it," Johnson's coach Charlie Francis said.

"We could see that Lewis was stronger than he was at Los Angeles. We knew that he (Johnson) had to be at his maximum."

"In the first round I guess Lewis was trying to run his best to impress me. I kept my cool. I know what I could do in the final," Johnson said.

"My first 10 metres were great. I pushed hard. I knew I was faster than anyone else. I tried to hit my best after 40-45 m to get a big enough margin to stay ahead."

It was Johnson's fifth consecutive win over Lewis and capped a remarkable month, during which he had run under 10 seconds three times. Both runners, who are not expected to stop, say they would now concentrate on their expected clash at next year's Olympics in Seoul.

Toussle-haired Bulgarian Kristo Markov claimed the world triple jump title with the second biggest jump of all time.

European champion Markov scored 17.92m. on his fourth jump, just five cm short of the world mark of American Willie Banks, who had failed to negotiate the qualifying round.

TENNIS

Shlomo to miss first Open in seven years

By JACK LEON

For the first time since 1979, Shlomo Glickstein will not be playing in the U.S. Open, which starts today at Flushing Meadows, N.Y.

Glickstein lost in a second-round qualifying match on Sunday to Andrei Olkowski of the Soviet Union 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 6-1, ending a run of seven consecutive singles appearances at this prestigious Grand Slam event.

Gilad Bloom, who was seeded third in the qualifying bracket, also lost on Sunday, cutting short his hopes for his first-ever U.S. Open singles entry. Bloom was defeated by American Jim Grunfin 6-1, 4-6, 6-0.

Amos Mansdorf, the only Israeli accepted for the main draw of 128 players, opens today against Claudio Panatta of Italy. If he wins, Mansdorf will meet the winner of today's match between South African Deane Visser, ranked 104th in the world, and American Marcel Freeman, ranked 94th.

Should he go through the first two rounds unscathed, Mansdorf, ranked 24th in the world, will likely meet 18th-ranked Swede Anders Jarryd. Further success would probably bring him up against world number one Ivan Lendl in the fourth round. Lendl, the top seed and defending champion, beat Mansdorf in the third round at Wimbledon last year.

This year's U.S. Open is also a landmark for Martina Navratilova, who will not be the women's top seed for only the second time since 1980.

Amid the steady call of tiny Bryn Mawr College in suburban Pennsylvania, Navratilova has been applying the finishing touches to her preparations that she hopes will return her to world number one.

Navratilova is the defending champion, but, for the first time in almost two years, she is in the unfamiliar position of not being the highest ranked player on the women's circuit.

West German Steffi Graf, who has won eight tournaments this year, including the French Open, replaced Navratilova in the rankings released on August 17, and is the Open's top women's seed, with the Czechoslovak-born American second.

Navratilova, 30, sees the open at New York's Madison Avenue tennis center as her chance to return to the top.

"If I win the U.S. Open I don't need to play another match the rest of the year," said Navratilova, who turned up in an eight-woman exhibition event at this school's college just outside Philadelphia, by beating Helen Redel 6-4, 6-0 on Sunday to earn \$20,000 in the show tournament.

Navratilova won her sixth consecutive Wimbledon title this year, leading Graf by only one of the year in the final, and believes that if she adds the U.S. Open next weekend, she will secure the number one ranking for the rest of the year.

Puckett's encore

NEW YORK (AP). — Kirby Puckett followed an outstanding performance with an encore that was even better.

Puckett, 4-for-5 with two homers on Saturday night, went 6-for-6 with four RBIs and two more homers on Sunday as the Minnesota Twins moved back into first place in the American League West with a 10-6 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

In addition to tying Rennie Stennett's major-league record for hits in consecutive games, Puckett also robbed Robin Yount of a grand slam in the sixth inning when he leaped above the centre field fence to make a catch.

"It's been quite a while since I've felt this good at the plate," Puckett said. He had an RBI single in the first, his 20th homer in the third and a two-run homer in the ninth. He also had two doubles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	77	51	.602	—
Toronto	77	52	.598	1
New York	73	56	.566	5
Chicago	70	59	.542	8
Boston	62	67	.481	15 1/2
Baltimore	59	70	.454	18 1/2
Cleveland	58	71	.447	19 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	69	63	.523	—
Calculus	65	67	.493	4
Kansas City	65	68	.489	5 1/2
California	65	68	.489	5 1/2
Seattle	61	72	.458	9
Texas	61	69	.469	7
Chicago	54	75	.419	13 1/2

SUNDAY'S GAMES: Toronto 13, Oakland 3; New York 4, Seattle 1; Boston 7, Cleveland 3; California 4, Baltimore 2; Kansas City 11, Chicago 7; Minnesota 16, Milwaukee 4; Detroit 7, Texas 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Whitey Herzog has used Jose Oquendo at eight different positions this season, and the St. Louis manager is still finding ways to squeeze his talents.

Oquendo's suicide squeeze bunt scored Jack Clark with one out and the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth as St. Louis rallied for three runs in the inning to beat Atlanta 4-3, the Cardinals' fifth straight victory.

The comeback was necessary because starter Greg Mathews forgot when the game was supposed to start and began his warmup throws late. "By the time I got loose the game had already started," Mathews said. "I didn't have a chance to relax."

Elsewhere, Andre Dawson hit his 33rd home run, a two-run shot, and drove in a run with a single at Chicago best pitcher Cleveland 3-1; pinch-hitter Wallace Johnson drove in the tying and winning runs with a two-out double in the sixth as Montreal rallied for three runs in the inning for its fifth straight victory, a 5-4 decision over the Los Angeles Dodgers; and the Mets' Gary Carter hit his 11th career grand slam to cap a five-run first inning as New York defeated San Francisco 5-3 at Candlestick Park.

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	78	51	.605	—
Montreal	73	56	.566	5
New York	73	57	.562	5 1/2
Philadelphia	67	63	.515	11 1/2
Chicago	65	64	.504	13
Pittsburgh	60	69	.464	18 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	69	62	.527	—
Los Angeles	65	67	.493	4
Houston	65	67	.489	5 1/2
Cincinnati	64	67	.485	6
Atlanta	63	73	.462	12
San Diego	56	74	.431	19 1/2
San Diego	54	76	.415	21 1/2

SUNDAY'S GAMES: Pittsburgh 7, Houston 6; Chicago 5, Cleveland 3; Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 3; Montreal 5, Los Angeles 4; San Diego 6, Philadelphia 1; New York 5, San Francisco 3.

Real make flying start

MADRID (Reuters). — Champions Real Madrid made a solid start to the Spanish soccer season with a 4-0 win at Cadiz on Sunday night.

The local side were unable to contain Real's appetite for goals, with Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez,

Emilio Butragueno, Ricardo Gallejo and Rafael Gordillo finding the net.

Barcelona also made a victorious start to their campaign, winning 2-1 in Las Palmas, aided by an own-goal from home defender Tomas Maye.

SCOREBOARD

CRICKET: Ian Botham produced a dazzling all-round display to help Worcestershire move two points clear at the top of the county one-day league by crushing Surrey by nine wickets.

Botham took three for 24 as Surrey were headed out for 154, then crumbled 86 off 74 deliveries as Worcester coasted home with more than 13 overs to spare.

ICE HOCKEY

— Kevin Dineen scored one goal and created another as Canada defeated the United States 4-1 in the first round of the Canada Cup standings with a 4-1 win over Finland.

GOLF. — Curtis Strange broke the record for the most money won in a single year when he led throughout the first round to capture a comfortable three-stroke win in the \$200,000 World Series of Golf on Sunday.

Strange shot a final round one-over-par for a five-under-par 275 total to win from South African Pádraig Harrington.

BASKETBALL

Women to Europe

The national women's basketball team took off yesterday for West Germany for the preliminary round of the women's European Championships.

The women begin competition in their group on Wednesday. They face Scotland, West Germany, Belgium and Portugal. Following this round, the top two teams will advance to the finals.

The men's team, meanwhile, are due to leave for Bulgaria on Friday as they begin their quest to return to European A division competition.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

8.00 Telecast 8.08 Keep Fit 8.18 School broadcasts

14.00 Mabat Newsline 14.05 Sea Waves, starring Roger Moore

16.00 Penny Butterfly 16.30 Transformers 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

ISRAELI TV

17.30 World Athletic Championship — Rome 87 — live broadcast

18.30 News roundup 18.32 Ancient Egypt 19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup

20.02 Michael Jackson — The Pop World's Peter Pan returns

20.30 Kolobots

21.00 Second Look — safe sex

22.00 The Last Frontier — the life of an American woman and her children in Australia, starring Linda Evans

22.25 The Benny Hill Show

22.45 Roma 87 — recorded highlights

ISRAELI TV CHANNEL 2

19.00 Children's Problems 19.30 Israel Chamber Orchestra 20.00 Parry Time 21.00 Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Double Trouble

21.10 O'Hara 22.00 News in English 22.20 An Unknown War 23.10 Open All Hours

MIDDLE EAST TV

13.00 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: Annie Oakley 16.30 Schubert

Babies 17.00 Flying House 17.30 Fragile Rock 18.00 Star Trek 18.05 News 20.00 The A-Team 21.00 MacGyver 22.00 Airtel 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6.01 Morning Melodies 7.08 Haydn: Variations in F minor; Mozart: String Quartet No. 10 (Italian); Brahms: Sonata No. 3 for Violin and Piano; Haydn: 4 Canzonettes (Zakai, Berni)

Back: Sonata No. 1 for Flute and Piano (Shoham, Greenfield); Schubert: Musical Moment No. 6 (Goren)

Dances: Lullaby: Schumann: Symphony No. 3 "Rhenish" (Concertgebouw); Tchaikovsky: Metastrophic Serenade, Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No. 1 (Quartet, London/Martini)

Bartholdy: Symphony No. 9 (Vienna/Abbado) 12.00 Bach: Concerto for Violin and Strings, Part II; Concerto for Organ

and Strings 12.05 Auber: "Fra Diavolo" Overture; Fitch: "Spring" — Last Fantasy on Hungarian Folk Songs; Schubert: Legends, Goldmark: In Italy (Budapest/Karodi); Turina: Song Op. 37 13.00 Young Music 14.00 Songs and Dances

from 14.05 From the Second Shelf 15.00 The A-Team 21.00 MacGyver 22.00 Airtel 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Another Life

Pharmaceutical Orchestra under Zubin Mehta with Kathleen

Battle, soprano — Tel: Symphony No. 4; Villa Lobos: Bachianas Brasileiras No. 5; Mahler: Kindertotenlieder; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5 22.30 Jazz Classics 23.00 Mendelssohn: Trio Op. 66, Songs for Choir

RADIO 1

6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8.05 Compass 9.05 Information for listeners

10.05 Hebrew Songs and dances 11.05 Morning Pearls 12.05 Mid-East Medley 13.05 Hebrew songs 13.30 News in French 13.45 News in English 14.05 Children's programmes 15.00 Songs for the Afternoon 15.27

Everyman's University 16.05 Golden Age Club 17.10 Folk songs 18.05 Jewish traditions 18.08 The Middle Portion for today 19.20 Bible Reading 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Two Together

RADIO 2nd

6.04 Editorial Review 6.10 Gymnastics 6.30 News roundup 6.52 Green Light — drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 Children's programme

9.05 Morning Star — Slave



Moshe Zehavi



Shmuel Rotem



Dov Pollack



Gabi Oron



Shlomo Barak

Five getting Manufacturers prize

By JEFF BLACK

Moshe Zehavi worked his way up from the shop floor to become managing director of Dead Sea Pericase Ltd., which last year exported \$21 million out of total sales of \$25.9m. Along with four other leading industrialists, Zehavi is one of this year's recipients of the Manufacturers Association Prize for industry.

Under Zehavi's management, Dead Sea Pericase, an Israeli Chemicals Ltd. subsidiary, has developed a new range of products based on magnesium for the chemical and medical industries.

The judges for the Eugene Propert Prize, under the chairmanship of Yehoshua Rotenstein, singled out Zehavi for introducing modern management techniques along with technical innovations to Dead Sea Pericase. He was also commended for his contribution to the chemical

industry and industrial development in the Negev.

Shmuel Rotem is another of the prize winners to have worked his way up the company ladder. Now chief executive at American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., Rotem joined the concern 25 years ago and played a major role in turning the company from a single-factory enterprise into a company comprising seven plants and employing 2,300 workers. Last year's turnover was \$145.6m.

In awarding him the Elyahu Fromenko Prize, the judges praised Rotem for his "excellent management."

Dov Pollack, the managing director of Polgat Industries Ltd., meanwhile, was commended by the judges for his contribution to the industrialization of development towns and immigrant absorption. Under Pollack's management, Pol-

gat's factory complex in Kiryat Gat, which employed 200 workers in 1963, now has a work-force of 1,340.

Pollack, the winner of the Pinhas Sapir Prize, last year saw Polgat and its subsidiaries ring up sales of \$120m., \$62m. of this exports.

Gali Shoe Manufacturing Ltd., which also brings out a fashion line, started out in Jaffa as a simple workshop established by Moroccan immigrant Shaul Vaknin, who came to Israel in 1948.

Vaknin's son, Gabi Oron, this year's winner of the Israel Lichtenstein Prize, won the award for turning this small family concern into a modern company for the production of sport and other shoes in partnership with his late brother Daniel.

The judges also took note of Gali's establishment, with the family's own financial resources, of two other companies, one for local marketing

and the second for the export of sport and leisurewear.

Gali last year had sales of \$31.8m., including \$1m. in fashion exports.

The prize was awarded to Oron's contribution to the Israeli shoe industry, his business initiative and managerial skill.

Shlomo Barak, chief executive officer and founder of Optrotech Ltd., won the Zalman Suzeyev Prize for his successful merging of scientific discoveries with industrial and marketing management.

Optrotech, a maker of computer-vision gear established six years ago, had turnover of \$26.4m. in 1986. This year, sales figures are projected at \$40m.

The prizes will be awarded next week at the Tel Aviv Hilton with President Herzog and Prime Minister Shamir in attendance.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Sins of commission

Many innocent people have recently discovered that simple banking transactions that formerly were cheap, or even free, are now murderously expensive. Others have not yet noticed that their money is being shared with the bank, but the message must surely sink home soon.

The source of the trouble is the decision by the Bank of Israel taken a few weeks ago to unfreeze many bank charges and commissions. In a majority of cases, the bank charges were indeed too low, and encouraged people to use services that they didn't really need. But some bank charges — especially those with minimum levels — have gone through the roof.

This article doesn't attempt to cover all the different charges, or even the rates charged by every bank. We will consider only the new rates on simple foreign currency transactions, and compare only the "big three" — Hapoalim, Leumi and Discount.

There is competition in bank commissions, but if you need all the services at different times, what you gain on the swings, you lose on the roundabouts. If you have only specific transactions, shop around.

Let's start with CASH. If you receive foreign currency in cash, and you want to deposit it to your account, you might think they would be happy to receive the money. Well, they might, but it depends on who "they" are.

Bank Leumi, apparently has no problems with cash, and doesn't charge you for depositing it to your own account (except for South African rands and other currencies for which cash exchange rates are not published). Bank Hapoalim won't charge if the deposit is for six months or longer; if it's for less, it'll cost you. Israel Discount Bank always charges — the difference between the buying rate for banknotes and the buying rate for cheques. This little difference is in the order of 2 per cent, sometimes more, and therefore we have reached conclusion No. 1: Cash deposits — never in Discount, sometimes in Hapoalim, fine in Leumi.

Withdrawing cash has always cost money, and the situation is the same in all banks, and hasn't changed recently. They charge the difference between the selling rate for banknotes and the selling rate for cheques. As noted, this is expensive.

CHEQUES have become very expensive things to deal with and come in three forms: traveller's cheques, bank cheques and private cheques. TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES cost as much as \$1 per cheque to deposit at Bank Leumi, 50 cents per cheque at Discount and a mere 12 cents at Hapoalim. Discount also has a minimum charge of \$2 per transaction, so if you deposit two or three single cheques it costs even more than one big one. In addition, there are differences between the banks regarding how many days must pass until the money is actually credited to the account and begins to garner interest.

Bank cheques cost the same as traveller's cheques, for deposit purposes. Private cheques cost more at Leumi, \$1.50 per cheque, while the other banks are the same. More "value" days are needed for private cheques than for others, so the hidden cost is higher.

By the way, if the private cheque is drawn on a currency different to that of the country on which it is drawn — for example a dollar cheque drawn on a British bank, then Leumi and Discount charge more, but not Hapoalim.

Conclusion No. 2: Cheques are best deposited at Hapoalim, preferably not at Discount, and not at all at Leumi.

Now, suppose you want to convert foreign currency to shekels. All CONVERSIONS cost the same basic commission at any bank: if they are done on "known" rates, i.e. the rates published yesterday and displayed in the morning when you go to the bank, they cost 0.75 per cent. If they are executed at the rates that will be published that noon, the commission is only 0.125 per cent.

However, the minimum commission has jumped up enormously, and now stands at \$2 per transaction, so that — once again — small transactions have become very expensive.

Converting cash costs the foregoing commission, with a \$1 minimum, plus differentials between banknote rates and cheque rates. South Africans please note that exchange rates for rand cash are between 30 per cent (Leumi) and 60 per cent (Hapoalim) less than cheque exchange rates. (Soon you'll have to pay them to take the stuff off you.)

Converting cheques costs the basic commission, as above, plus the following: Leumi charges 10 cents for the transaction, plus 50 cents per cheque, for traveller's cheques; an 0.25 per cent commission with a minimum of \$1.50 per cheque for bank cheques, and an 0.5 per cent commission with a minimum of \$1.50 per cheque, for private cheques. Hapoalim charges 12 cents for a transaction involving traveller's cheques, plus an 0.25 per cent commission with a \$1 minimum, while for bank and private cheques it charges \$1 per cheque, with a commission of 0.25 per cent on bank cheque conversions and 0.5 per cent on private cheques — in any event not less than \$1 per transaction. Discount has a less complex system. It takes 30 cents per cheque of any sort — and that's all, except for a minimum of \$1 per transaction involving traveller's cheques.

Conclusion No. 3: Change cheques at Discount usually, elsewhere take a calculator and two aspirin. This torture could continue *ad infinitum*, but the main points have been made. These are:

- Costs are up everywhere, and small transactions can be phenomenally expensive.
- There is competition, but if you need all the services at different times, what you gain on the swings, you lose on the roundabouts. If you only have specific transactions, shop around.

Some of the truly horrific expenses haven't been mentioned. For instance, buying a single cheque — for a subscription to *Time* magazine, say — costs \$6 minimum in Discount and \$7 in Leumi. Hapoalim, please note, sells bank cheques of up to \$50 for only \$2.50. Next week's column will bring the answers of the banks and the Bank of Israel as to how they expect small customers to meet these costs, and what advice they can give for minimizing them. (First of two parts)

'After coup, Aquino must take up reins'

By CHAITANYA KALBAG

MANILA. — President Corason Aquino has faced down the most serious threat to her rule, but Friday's coup attempt is a warning to her to get her act together quickly, shaken businessmen are saying.

Rolando Atienza, president of Anson Hagedorn Securities, the nation's biggest stockbroker, says the markets opened yesterday on a firm note and had followed the adage "buy when there's blood on the streets." Atienza says the market represents a cross-section of opinion, and the general view was that the violent coup bid, which left 40 dead and about 270 wounded, represents a purging of disruptive elements in the military.

But business groups are gloomy in their assessment.

Ricardo Romulo, chairman of the influential Makati Business Club, which has 153 corporate members, says the coup attempt, the fifth in Aquino's 18 months in power, will seriously erode business confidence

in the government "unless there is a quick, determined follow-up to the quashing of the uprising. Businessmen have begun to question the ability of the government to coordinate policy and action," Romulo says.

"This [the coup] has pushed back things," says one foreign executive. "Now European investors would rather go to Thailand or even to southern Europe."

"We believe that coups are only a symptom, but the disease is a demoralized and dispirited military that faces serious leadership questions. The disgruntled officers who led the coup bid haven't given up, so brave words are not enough."

Aurelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, says the coup attempt is a sign that Aquino must quickly "patch up the leaks in the ship of state."

"This coup attempt was the most violent so far and it will definitely have repercussions on the business environment. Potential investors will decide to wait a little longer," Periquet says.

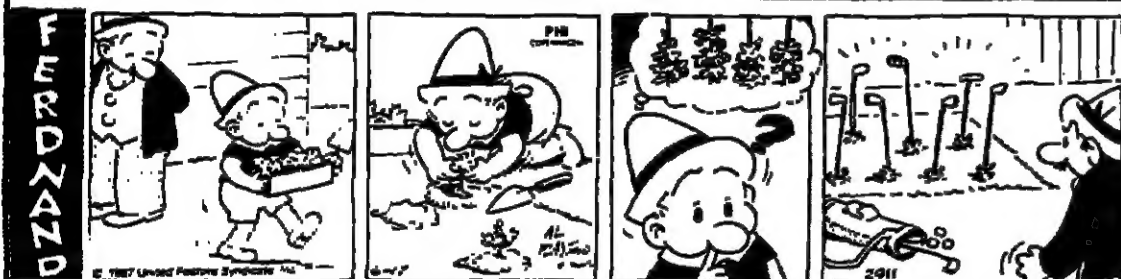
Christian Roehr, secretary-general of the European Chamber of Commerce, sees some good news in the coup in that the government has weathered another attempt to topple it. "But I am afraid that foreign investors will again postpone an influx of capital," Roehr adds. "Especially in Europe, there is an impression that things are not in control."

Roehr says perceptions of stability had dramatically improved after the May 11 congressional elections. "We got more and more enquiries from serious potential investors," he recalls. "But this has pushed back things. Now European investors would rather go to Thailand or even to southern Europe."

Christian Roehr, co-chairman of the powerful Bishops-Businessmen Conference for Human Development, disagrees. "If investors want to wait they may never have been serious anyway, they are just giving excuses." But Roehr said it was wrong to blame nervous investors.

Makati Business Club's Romulo says the coup came at a time of growing frustration among businessmen. "It takes a long time to gain business confidence," Romulo says. "Now it is being eroded by the perception of a lack of clear direction. From a management point of view there are no clear goals."

"True, the basic infrastructure of a democracy is in place but the investment climate involves other things. We feel Friday's violence was a prelude to another coup." (Reuters)



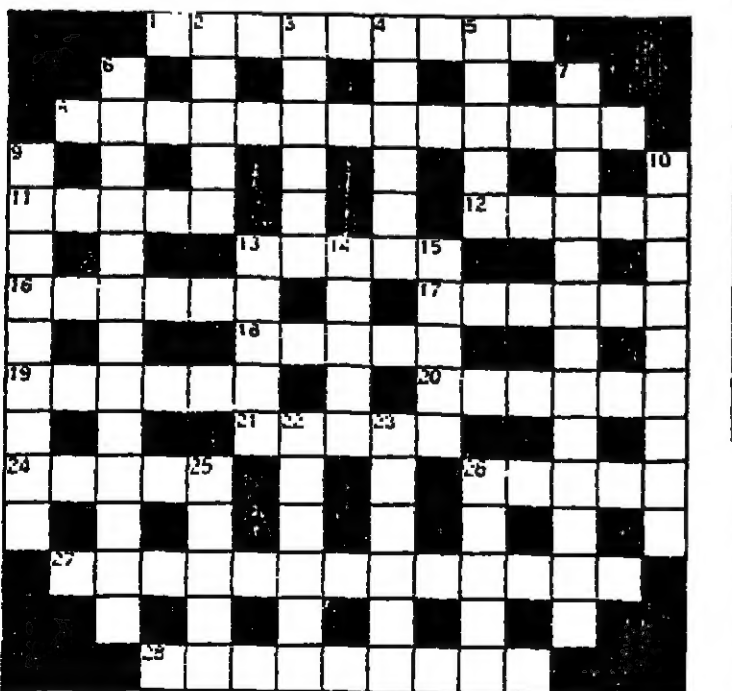
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Squared up with a bank draft showing the account overdrawn (9)
- After feature deb returns to see antique furniture (4,3,3)
- Get up union demand (5)
- A truck to avoid (5)
- New lamps for a song (5)
- Courteous East European invests it (6)
- A bird that goes for outside prey (6)
- Walk which is tiring in America (5)
- Require the French to construct a sewer (6)
- Young Greeks and Hebrews taken in by mixed pie (6)

DOWN

- Gluttonous animal later regurgitated (5)
- One who courts the 50 and above (5)
- If you are to catch it the rod must be equal to it (5)
- A red carpet cannot be laid out by those who haven't got a bean (7,6)
- Famous 19th century surgeon in bed — with sunburn? (9)
- Mount Clydesdale for instance (5)
- Share allocations for sound quarters (6)
- Make necessary use of home troops in the line up (6)



Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS: 1. CLOUTIER, 2. BACILLI, 3. GRENADA, 4. BLUEPETER, 5. NVR, 6. STANCE, 7. F, 8. ADDENDA, 9. Y, 10. F, 11. CLAPSE, 12. CELLAR, 13. C, 14. M, 15. ASPARAGUS, 16. ENWRAPS, 17. N, 18. T, 19. ARTISTS, 20. SURFACE, 21. E, 22. S, 23. N, 24. REGRESSED.

QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 5. Tell, 8. Prompter, 9. Occur, 10. Larkspur, 11. Canal, 14. Ink, 16. Squire, 17. Enquire, 18. Prev, 20. Vandy, 24. Snaildarter, 25. Brief, 26. Question, 27. Slab, DOWN: 1. Spell, 2. Sorry, 3. Spasm, 4. Sequin, 6. Exchange, 7. Laudable, 12. Squirrel, 13. Kindness, 14. Imp, 15. Key, 19. Rumour, 21. Quest, 22. Ad lib, 23. Crank.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Quarter
- Indian spice
- Cosmetic colouring
- Take to pieces
- Transubstantiated by stake
- Small sea-girt land
- Nevertheless
- Boast
- Mature
- Churchyard tree
- Tropical grain
- Unfortunate
- Relieve distress
- Shupad
- Stretch of river
- Thoroughfare

DOWN

- Acid produced by ants
- One who seizes power
- Study of religion
- Study for examination
- Early Mesopotamian
- Required
- Long-legged
- Cistercian monk
- Bishop
- Food retailer
- Full-spout trout colour
- Appearance
- Punctuation mark
- Budget

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The monster rises

THE MAIN lesson of the tragic experiment in building a blue-white fighter that would be more than a match for any hostile warplane, is that Israel Aircraft Industries is much too big for Israel's size, and good.

The 2,500 IAI employees, half the Lavi workforce, who stand to lose their jobs in the wake of the government's decision on Sunday, probably could not care less. As one of them, a works committee member, said on Kol Yisrael's noon-time news programme yesterday, all he cared for was his own job and the jobs of fellow-workers he represented. That the army rated the Lavi a low defence priority, appeared to concern him not at all. He must have been led by IAI propagandists to believe that there would be lifetime employment for him on the Lavi, and for his children on the Lavi's progeny.

Another employee, an Israeli engineer recruited by IAI talent scouts in the U.S., testified on the same programme that that was exactly what he had been told before signing on, and coming back home. Now he wondered whether there was any future for him here.

The young man might have spared himself needless trouble had he made his own independent inquiries before taking the great leap, implicitly trusting IAI's word. After all, it is hardly a secret that Israel is not, say, America, for all the miracles it has performed over the years in seeming defiance of the law of nature that links performance, in some measure at least, to size. Miracles, however, have a strange tendency to cease.

Even America cannot ensure jobs at all times for any number of specialists in any single field. Nor certainly can Israel.

Obvious enough? Not to IAI and its current political angels, the Israeli equivalent of what Dwight D. Eisenhower termed the military-industrial complex. Although an army officer himself, the late American president saw danger looming for a democracy if its arms acquisition policy was guided not by demonstrable needs matched with available resources, but by overweening interests seeking their own gain.

The late Lavi would have been less than half Israeli had it been allowed to soar. Its very development depended on Washington's financial largesse. But IAI considered itself powerful enough to commit itself to committing Israel's, and America's, national resources to this "great national project" until well into the next millennium. And in the process to corner the national market for engineers, thus hobbling growth opportunities not only in high-tech civilian industry but even in industry that is defence-oriented.

Present difficulties in finding alternative employment for retired IAI workers are directly related to the power amassed by the IAI during the past several years. Israel's biggest single monopoly, a mere government corporation on paper, has turned into a golem that could - almost - put the government itself in its vest pocket.

The decision to scrap the Lavi, reached by a razor-edge majority, should reduce IAI to more natural dimensions than the present. This, however, is what the IAI leadership is determined to resist with all the strength it can muster. And it can still muster a great deal of strength. It has the foot soldiers - 20,000 employees, of whom 5,100 have been directly engaged in work on the Lavi - and it has nearly all the Likud politicians safely tucked in its vest pocket.

In appealing to IAI workers to avoid breaches of the law in pursuit of their aims, Prime Minister Shamir broadly hinted yesterday that, by behaving themselves, they would make it that much easier for him to engineer a reversal of what he views as a highly unpopular decision that is also damaging to the national interest.

The IAI leadership, however, did not even bother to distance itself verbally from the workers' threat to launch a fully-fledged campaign of civil disobedience unless the Lavi is restored to its pedestal. In fact, by falsely claiming that 3,000 workers would be immediately dismissed, the IAI management engaged in deliberate incitement.

The moral is plain. IAI should be cut down to size. It should be broken up into its viable economic components instead of concentrating its disparate parts under one roof to form a state within a state. The high-tech ogre it has become cannot be permitted to threaten Israel. Neither the progress of technology nor the defence of this country requires the kind of monster it has become.

Back to declining schools

LAST-MINUTE uncertainty about the opening of the school year as scheduled is not unusual in this country; in fact, it has become fairly endemic. So it is not surprising that the two teachers' unions were to decide only last night whether or not their members would show up for work and start classes this morning. The impediment, needless to say, was pay.

As matters stand, however, the biggest uncertainty is whether the opening of the new school year will at all matter as much as is ordinarily believed it does.

Israel boasts a compulsory education law, but the kind of education that the current government budget allows is a farce. Parents who are able to afford the expense are paying out of their own pockets for courses officially excised from the curriculum in the name of austerity. These in many instances amount to as much as one third of what the curriculum used to be. Parents who cannot afford the expense cheat their children out of a minimal education.

But "grey schooling" is by no means the only problem. A country that endlessly prattles about the need to make progress by emphasizing science and technology might be expected to show it in its educational system. This used to be the case in Israel at one time, but it is not any longer.

The neglect of the natural sciences in high schools is a scandal. Since teachers' salaries are the same for all subjects, good physics teachers, for example, are nearly impossible to lure into the classrooms. And the scholastic requirements of high school graduates being what they are, which is pitifully low, the results can easily be predicted.

But the prattling goes on.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A TINY island off the coast of England with just 18 residents has reported its first crimes in 10 years - three thefts in rapid succession.

When a visitor reported that \$400 worth of camera equipment had been stolen from a cliff-top where he was climbing, police were dispatched to 4.2 square km. Lundy Island in the Bristol channel from a mainland station in southwest England.

No sooner had the two detectives arrived by helicopter than a second

crime was uncovered - climbing gear worth \$300 was missing from a camper's tent.

Before they left three hours later, to catch the last boat home, 30 litres of beer had been reported missing from the island's brewery.

Detective Con Morris, one of the investigators, said the thefts were a fluke occurrence.

"It is quite likely the criminal returned to the mainland on the boat with us," he said.

No job is for ever

David Krivine

THE SIGHT on TV of the shapely Lavi, towed to its last resting-place in a hangar, where its fuel tanks were emptied and its batteries disconnected, was tragic for every Israeli, and doubly tragic for the thousands of workers who had developed and built the plane at Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI).

But there was no alternative. We had to bury the Lavi before the Lavi buried us. Everybody knows in his heart of hearts that the project had to be dropped. Had the Likud really thought otherwise, they would not have succumbed so easily to a chance majority of one vote in the government - and that, the vote (or non-vote) of a minister who admitted to having acted against his conscience.

Everybody accepts the government's hair-splitting decision: the Likud, the management of IAI, the Israel Air Force - everybody, that is, except one organization: the workers' committee at IAI. Its refusal to comply derives in reality not from a more intense patriotism than that of the chief of the general staff or the military high command, but from its fervent opposition to dismissal.

There is a dread of dismissals in Israel. Every time a closure threatens, the outcry is so frenzied that newspaper readers or television viewers might be excused for thinking that war had broken out.

MUCH OF THE support for the Lavi, notably that of the minister whose abstention was so decisive, Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, was caused by a desire to keep the men at IAI in their jobs - as though human lives were at stake and as though saving these workers justified every sacrifice.

Saving them from what? Most of the personnel in IAI will not be dismissed, and of those who are dismissed, the great majority will not become unemployed. They will have to change jobs but that is not the end of the world.

Full employment means that there must be an opening somewhere in the economy for every work-seeker. It does not mean that every single salaried post lasts for ever; that ev-

ery business company is immortal; that every individual stays in the same job to the end of his days.

Such a policy would stunt economic growth. Once upon a time, new enterprises could come on stream regardless of what happened to the old. Twenty years ago David Golan, then director-general at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (as it was still called) explained to me that modernization could be achieved without disturbing the existing business sector. New investments could draw their manpower from the inflow of new immigrants.

Today, there is no (net) immigration, and the new can only come at the expense of the old. Companies unable to compete must give way to those that can do better. Manpower must shift from redundant industries to growth industries. Workers must jettison skills that have become obsolete and acquire skills that are marketable.

The Knesset's Labour Committee under Ora Namir took the view recently that enterprises like Soltam have to be kept going at whatever cost. Such a stand is terribly misleading. What the committee should be telling its constituents is that if they want their workplace to survive, they must make it efficient and profitable. Antiquated factories do not have to expire; they can be up-dated. The challenge is to forge ahead and join the new age.

But Ora Namir's message is different. The impression she gives is that if the workers shout and demonstrate enough, the owners will keep the plant going, never mind whether it makes money or not. This is false counsel. If a company does not make money, it will have to shut down sooner or later, however many tyres the workers burn in the forecourt, and however many directors they lock up in the office.

The process of workers' solidarity in this forlorn battle is both destructive and unjust. It is unjust because it applies only to big companies, with a

large work force concentrated in one place. Small firms fold all over the country at different times - in trade, in services, in the building industry, among industrial workshops, in diamonds. Thousands of employees are put on the street every year, and not only do the trade unions fail to protest, they hardly notice.

Nor do the dismissed persons complain, for who will listen? Instead, aided by the various social security provisions (severance pay, unemployment insurance, retraining course, the employment service) they quietly look for other openings - and usually find them.

Those in large companies like IAI who have the power to take industrial action only damage their own best interests. The notion that they are insulated from profit-and-loss considerations reduces their productivity. Cooperation with management in the common task is replaced by antagonism. Instead of making the company prosperous and keeping it in business, they accelerate its demise.

SOME FIRMS CANNOT be made profitable. In that case they should be closed. That is an unpopular view in Israel, where losing one's job is considered a calamity. Other countries do not see it that way. Americans believe in job mobility. People resign from the place employing them if there is a vacancy elsewhere offering a higher grade or better pay.

In Israel, job immobility has become a sacred principle. The whole wage structure is based on it. You get a raise in pay not through promotion, but through seniority. The longer you stay in one location, the more you earn. Understandably, people do not want to change their workplace; they lose seniority.

Such a system does not encourage higher productivity. Moreover, the principle of immobility is taken to absurd lengths. Being forced out of a job after many years may be a painful experience, especially for older people; but staying on could be worse. There is no point in clinging to a workplace that has no future.

IAI has a future, as deputy pre-

Dry Bones



mier Shimon Peres has pointed out. But one of its departments is redundant. The workers do not - let us admit it - have to be seriously affected, except for those who cannot find other employment. The rest would be well advised to get out while the going is good. What is the point of staying in a job which has no future? Better to find an opening elsewhere in a company that has something to offer.

The Knesset Labour Committee has a task to fulfil concerning full employment. It must not prop up companies or activity that contribute nothing to the economy. That is worse than useless, because it withdraws resources from other, more constructive, purposes.

The committee's duty is to ensure that for every job which closes down, two new ones open up. Full employment means placing labour where it can produce profitably, that is to say, by making saleable goods, expand-

ing the country's exports and narrowing the trade deficit. The best thing that can happen to a worker now drawing pay for doing nothing at IAI or Soltam is to get him away from these cul-de-sacs and transfer him to a respected go-ahead company, which he will be proud to work for.

A man is entitled to have work. He must be ready to take it where it is available. And if that means changing jobs, he must be ready to pack up and go. He cannot demand as a right that whatever firm happens to be employing him at any given time remain in existence for ever. He cannot expect to make the same goods year after year, even when demand for those goods has tailed off. That is not what full employment is all about. Ora Namir and her committee should see things in their proper perspective.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

A Polish patriot

Haskell Nordon

AS IT CHANCED, life provided me with an uncommon vantage-point for viewing the "Pope and Weidheim" issue. A veteran of Anders' Army, and a former physician to Polish war orphans in Soviet Asia, I am a product of a Polish Catholic gymnasium.

Traumatized and obsessed by the Holocaust, we Jews were shocked by the Vatican's embrace of Kurt Waldheim, because it raised the spectre from World War II of the silence during the almost total extermination of European Jewry. Despite our pain and fears, it is necessary to view the present event from a different perspective and to concede that though the Curia Romana has scarcely changed, John Paul II is a friend of the Jewish people.

John Paul II wears the papal triple crown with a heavy heart. His thorny problem is how to fulfil the newly-discovered meaning of the three diadems of the crown, because for the first time they symbolize the conflicting trinity of his duties. For in addition to being the upholder of Christian morality and the head of a poli-

tical and financial power, he is a Polish patriot.

His Polishness adds a new dimension to the centuries-old inherent conflict in the papacy between pietistic morality and the profane demands of secular power. The new third dimension is the traumatic memory of the Polish patriot of the Vatican's treatment of his people, which is the source of his empathy for the Jews.

The partitions of Poland have been at the root of its tragic modern history, and are deeply imbedded in the memory of every Pole. Nothing portrays the stance of the Vatican to this Polish calamity under the czars better than a scene from the drama *Kordjan*, by the great Polish poet J. Slowacki:

Count Kordjan during an audience with the pope: "Holy Father, here I bring you a sacred relic, a handful of earth from the place

where ten thousand women, children and old men were slaughtered without the last sacrament. Keep it with the presents you received from the czars and give me in return a tear, only one tear..."

A parrot perched on the pope's tiara: "Lacrima Christi..." Pope to the parrot: "Down, squatty Luther, down..." To Kordjan: "My son, have you seen the Circus? The Pantheon?... Go back, tell the Poles to pray, to praise the czar and to keep the faith."

Kordjan leaves, scattering the unblest earth in the air. In more recent times, in 1939, Pius XII equated the Nazi invaders with the Polish victims by commenting: "Two civilized people cut swords, shed blood, launch a war of rival

interests..."

And in July 1942, the Polish monthly *Miesiac* wrote: "The pope has erased the existence of Poland by refusing to appoint an ambassador to the Polish government."

This *realpolitik* is behind the Pope-Waldheim meeting and it should not be assumed that the Vatican did not consider the possible anguished Jewish response. It measured it only against the weightier political gains to be reaped from Waldheim "rehabilitation" among the numerous Catholics (and Protestants) in Austria and Germany, for whom this was a most welcome relief from the constant recalling of the Holocaust.

What amounts to an absolution was given them again in Rome. And after all, the Vatican only affirmed its stand during World War II, when Pius XII, asked by a reporter of the

Osservatore Romano if he would protest the mass killing of the Jews, answered: "Dear friend, do not forget that millions of Catholics are serving in the German armies. Shall I put them in conflict with their conscience?"

I believe that it is not for us Jews but for our Catholic brethren to worry about the Vatican's morality and conscience. Our response from now on should be a deafening silence.

As to other issues, it is futile, in the face of dogmatism, to convince the Vatican to make amends to the Jewish people, to recognize Israel, or to delete certain verses in the Gospels, without which even Christian theologians now admit anti-Semitism would be impossible.

We should, however, recognize the courageous words the Polish pope voiced officially about the Holocaust and the common bonds of Judaism and Christianity. We should greet this man beleaguered in the Vatican as a friend of the Jewish people.

The writer is the author of the book, "The education of a Polish Jew."

READERS' LETTERS

ISRAEL'S REPUTATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I refer to two letters in The Post of August 11, "Ruining Israel's Reputation" by Minnie Berkovitz and "Supreme Court decision" by Robert Dublin, M.D.

The lesson we learn from the former letter is that "globe-trotting Israeli officials" should be throttled lest someone get the wrong impression of our present "Zionist paradise" and that in fact the notion of *real* racism is merely a figment of some Israeli politicians' imaginations. As in the next letter, Berkovitz "curses" the purveyors of bad tidings rather than asks why, indeed, they say what they do: "The Israeli opinion makers will see to it that their numbers (those who believe the Zionism-racism canard) will grow."

This is as cynical an opinion of those sincerely concerned and critical (full-time) Israeli citizens as the opinions held by the globe-trotting Israeli politicians who still expect their foreign Jewish audiences to be as undiscerning as they used to be before Lebanon, Nafsu and Pollard -

aberrations of justice perpetrated by powerful people upon a citizenry which couldn't know - and a political establishment which didn't want to.

As for the letter "Supreme Court Decision," once again the media is to blame, while the left is compared to Kahane (who does equal racism). Calling Yossi Sarid a "pro-Arab leftist" the way Dublin does reminds me of when I grew up in the southern U.S. If I didn't demonstrably hate blacks, I was a "nigger-lover." And of course Martin Luther King was a black red!

Perhaps the Supreme Court was justified in not muzzling Meir Kahane. But if he's not muzzled socially, if he's placed on a political wavelength with any other Knesset member of the right or left, political discourse will be dragged so low that those grovelling elements wanting to pin the ugly racist label on Israel will, to the eternal disgrace of the Jewish state, succeed.

And Dr. Dublin, the "bad" Arabs won't leave. The good Jews will. BLAIR PORTNOY Haifa.

HELEN PASCHAKIS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - A few weeks ago, Helen Paschakis died in Toronto, Canada, at the age of 96. Forty-six years ago, this brave Greek woman, aided by her son Leandros and her 14-year old daughter Dolly spirited a number of allied prisoners to freedom under the noses of their Nazi captors. Among these prisoners, subsequently hidden in safe houses by the Paschakis family and other resistance fighters, were at least three Jews.

We are currently trying to help Dolly Paschakis locate the three men. They are Cooba Fuller, Bill Shapiro and Murray Levy. If anyone knows one or more of these men and their current addresses, we and Dolly Paschakis would be deeply grateful to be put in touch with them.

H. DAVID KIRK and BEVE TANSEY, 756 Harding Lane, Brentwood Bay, B.C., Canada V0S 1A0

CRAZY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - "Crazy" was the word probably used by Baron Rothschild to describe the *halutzim* who founded what was later to become the kibbutz and moshav movements.

Taking into account the contributions of these movements over the past 80 years and their importance to the economy today, it seems to me that the same word could be used now to describe those who are hesitating to guarantee the loan packages to these same movements. ("Kibbutz debt pact: 3 hurdles" - August 13).

Kibbutz Amiad. VICTOR BLOOM

Gurdjieff Ouspensky Centre 052-574423

MINISTRIES

(Continued from page one) day after the cabinet meeting, that he was establishing a team of officials from his ministry, the National Insurance and the Employment Service to deal with the expected dismissals.

A similar picture was evident at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. For weeks Ariel Sharon, the minister, had been explaining how domestic plants would be hurt by a decision to stop the Lavi. But only yesterday, after the decision was taken, Sharon - according to his spokesman - instructed his officials to undertake a study of its implications, particularly on plants located in development areas.

(Continued from page one) ☐ Improve the Air Force's helicopters. This plan includes several classified elements; ☐ Improve in the quality of pilotless planes; ☐ Improve the army's means for breaking through minefields. Shomron estimated that 60 to 70 per cent of these projects would serve the air force. Significant improvements are also expected in the navy but it was not yet clear whether they would include construction of

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

be carried out in non-sterile conditions, accompanied by exposure to cigarette smoke.

May I suggest that the hospital administration quickly find a budget for a new visitors' lounge to be set up. May I also suggest that some stringent rules be quickly enforced with regard to visiting hours, number and age of visitors. If the same level of importance were attached to the non-smoking rule as is shown regarding flowers in the ward, it would be no small improvement.

Shortly after release from the post-natal ward, my son had to undergo a small operation, and I stayed with him in the children's department. Once again, the skill of the doctors proved outstanding. Also, after the operation, in the intensive care unit, I glimpsed the

work of another very special and dedicated team.

Back in the general children's ward, I found the nurses were fairly helpful and reliable. Their role does not, however, extend to conducting a 24-hour vigil of each child. The constant presence of a parent is essential. While recognizing this, the hospital provides no facilities whatsoever for adults in attendance on their children.

While it is understandable that free food is not offered to the parents, could the downstairs cafeteria not run to the scale of something a little more substantial than *soya shnitzel*? Similarly, the provision of some basic, segregated washing facilities for adults would surely not overstretch the hospital budget.

DEBORAH GELBARD Savyon.

This lack of planning could be costly for some of the 125 small factories and workshops which rely on the Lavi project.

At Israel Aircraft Industries there were no plans to be found on the most effective ways to cope with the new situation. Senior government sources suggested to IAI's management some months ago it would be a good idea to plan "for a rainy day". But the company's management seemed to think that no Israeli government would ever dare to stop the prestige warplane project.

As a result, the message that Ovadia Harari, the Lavi's project chief, could give the workers yesterday was "Go home and wait for the dismissal notices."

As yesterday wore on, the various ministries, departments and the IAI itself finally turned their minds to the future.

Above all, they sought to comprehend the implications of the American offer to increase the non-earmarked part in the military aid from \$300 to \$400 million. In theory, this should mean that domestic military orders from domestic industries are going to expand, and overall employment in the defence industries should increase.

The only problem was that, while the American offer had been known since May, nobody had thought exactly how would this be put into practice.

SHOMRON

three submarines and the Saar V missile boat project.

Some of the Lavi's systems would be retained because they could be used elsewhere, Shomron said.

Reading from a blue-covered top secret plan presented to the cabinet, Shomron said he expected an increase in orders from Israel Shipyards, Tadiran, Elbit, Elisra, the Israeli Military Industries and Rafael, but a drop in orders from IAI and the Beit Shמשesh engines.

THINK before you DRINK before you DRIVE

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